New-York Daily Times.

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DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

Ratification of the Cincinnati Nominations.

SPEECHES BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, HOWELL COBB AND OTHERS.

John Van Buren Throws Up His Hat for the Little Giant.

All the attractions common to the Democratic Party of the City of New-York were brought to bear last evening. The inevitable burning tar; the brass band, playing "Hail Columbia;" the transparencies; the Rockets, gun and the calcium light, were there; and besides these there were a number of other attractions, all of which did good service, in-asmuch as they succeeded in drawing together a large and excited crowd. The preparations in the way of platforms for speakers were more than sufficient for the occasion—there were three of them. On the centre, or main stand, there was, towering above all others, a large American flag, with

BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE

running through the centre.

The railing around the rear of the platform was festooned in course, on which was written

For President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
For Vice-President:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

In front of the platform and just over the speaker, there was what was considered peculiarly suggestive. It was a

"Hunker's head," cut off close behind the ears.

The City Hall balcony opposite, was ornamented with His Honor the Mayor, John Van Buren, and a number of others, who waved their hats and shouted cordially when Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS came upon the stand.

The time advertised for the gathering of the meeting was 6 o'clock, but at that time there were not many present, and there was no attempt at an organization. Soon afterwards, however, the Cadets's cannon was brought into requisition, and, after a few explosions, there were several thousand persons present, and HORACE F. CLARK came forward and, after remarking that the Cincinnati Convention had finished their work, a work which they had done so well, and in doing which they had presented to the country a platform and a ticket which the Democracy could unite upon and triumph, he nominated for President of the meeting LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., who was appointed by a unanimous vote. A long list of Vice-Presidents was next read and appointed, when the organization stood as follows:

CHAIRMAN.....LORENZO B. SHEPARD.

WARD. VICE PRESIDENTS.

I.—Nicholas Dean, Thomas Byrnes,
Josiah W. Brown, James Leonard,
Samuel Ash, A. J. Perry,
II.—Daniel Dodge, William Miner,
R. G. Montgomery, M. C. Wood,
Wm. Joyce, Dudley Mabry,
III.—John Graham, Henry Bleh,
James Mallon, Jas. Ray,
Morgan J. Harris, Joseph Harrison,
IV.—John Bladen, Henry H. Burnett,
Wm. Baird, Wm. Carey,
George Rea, Thos. W. Sheridan,
V.—Henry C. Hellmire, Robert Donnell,
Jacob D. Dixon, Jas. Gerard,
VI.—Matthew T. Brennan, Samuel Jackson,
John Brady, Henry H. Sheard,
Wm. Bell, Wm. Ryan,
VII.—Richard Connolly, Thos. Fredricks,
William M. Tweed, A. T. Gallagher,
James McMahon, Thomas W. Adams,
VIII.—John R. Haskin, Robert Reed,
Isaac Armstrong, R. A. Chambers,
Thomas S. Phillips, R. W. S. Bussell,
IX.—Lawrence Sherwell, Wm. M. Price,
Wm. Stevens, Henry H. Morgan,
Jacob Rusch, Joseph B. Baldwin,
X.—James M. Glover, Norman McLeod,
Mich'l F. Purdy, Jos. A. Jennings,
Daniel H. Bunn, Nathaniel Norris,
XI.—Stanton W. Glover, William S. Taylor,
James A. Seaver, Harry Wesley,
Andrew Jackson, John Mason,
XII.—Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Michael Murray,
Daniel F. Tiemann, David S. Jackson,
Richard Smith, Thomas Teopaul,
XIII.—Robert Lorry, Wm. Fisher Lee,
Phillip Markle, John J. Lindheim,
Reuben Baker, David O'Keefe, Jr.
XIV.—Thos. Wheeler, Wm. Ballar,
James T. Lynes, Patrick Brennan,
Thomas Tucker, John Friel,
XV.—Geo. P. Thompson, Daniel W. Norris,
James V. Fowler, D. S. Hart,
Charles D. Mead, Henry Hilton,
XVI.—Charles A. May, Frederick L. Vultee,
Jared Gilson, A. A. Denman,
James Feary, John Gregory,
XVII.—Robert B. Teish, William Cuniler,
Edward Carrigan, Laurence Turnure,
Timothy Donovan, Arthur Woods,
XVIII.—Godfrey Gunther, Daniel C. Pantz,
Ward B. Burnett, Royal Phelps,
William O'Donnell, Edward Cooper,
H. J. Conkey, Thomas Fitzpatrick,
John Garvey, John L. Brown,
W. W. Benner, Thomas E. Downing,
Peter B. Sweeney, William Murray,
Thomas J. Mackey, William Joyce,
Nelson J. Waterbury, William McConkey,
XXII.—Jacob Sutherland, Charles F. Roswell,
John Loughran, Daniel Sinclair,
William H. Leonard, Daniel W. Clarke,
XXIII.—Patrick Kenerson, Dan. P. Patrobilis,
Charles Campbell, Charles Meeks,
John A. Mabberley, Nicholas Seagrist,

WARD. SECRETARIES.

I.—Jacob J. Sellers, John G. Heinzel,
John H. Williams, Hugh O'Neil,
II.—Charles A. Brown, Sylvester Farry,
Dennis Mahony, Francis Rogers,
III.—John F. Develin, Egbert S. Benedict,
Jas. Mallon, James Bleckall,
IV.—John Bladen, James Hayes,
Charles J. Dougherty, Jas. Lawrence,
V.—Frederick A. Whiting, Thomas Lawrence,
Michael Casey, Christian Woodruff,
VI.—James W. Kinley, Thomas Clarke,
Henry Van Slyck, Anthony Gill,
VII.—John Small, Michael Walsh,
T. A. Glover, John Poynton,
VIII.—Albert W. Smith, Samuel Levy,
S. W. Cook, Patrick Gallagher,
IX.—Charles Oxley, W. H. Duesenberry,
Jas. Hamilton, Charles Easton,
X.—Charles Francis, Robert E. Roberts,
John Vanlier, William B. Miles,
XI.—George White, Heston Pearsall,
James C. Willett, Gilbert Weeks,
John Kenny, John Fagan,
XII.—Patrick Henry, Henry F. McGowan,
John Parker, Charles Dow,
XIII.—Frederick F. Miller, Philip Gosler,
Peter Mitchell, Patrick Hagan,
XIV.—Hugh Reilly, Thomas F. Mooney,
E. W. Hamilton, George C. Gaunt,
Wm. S. Hall, George W. Mellain,
XV.—Samuel Osgood, Edward Miller,
Robert A. Adams, William Dall,
XVI.—James Kelly, Edward Mahaley,
Thomas Kelly, John H. Fogarty,
XVII.—Oliver B. Hibbard, S. P. Russell,
Edward Tompkins, Peter Masterson.

When the organization had been completed, the President said:

REMARKS OF LORENZO B. SHEPARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply obliged to you for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over this large assemblage convened to express the sentiments of the Democracy of the City of New-York upon the nominations of the National Convention at Cincinnati. Under existing circumstances, I protest especially to thank the learned gentleman who presented my name to you, and who could himself have occupied this chair with the amplest qualifications.

I am free to confess of this distinction because it comes from those who are united upon a platform o principles which is unsurpassed and observed alike in every State which lay along the Atlantic and the Pacific coast, lakes of the North, and the Gulf of Mexico on the South. They are the principles of constitutional liberty, of State rights, of defence of the Federal Government, and every Democrat should have them at the protection of the Ba Therefore, if I consider local or sectional about

this platform, the Cincinnati Convention, in and concession regard to the appropriate rights of the several States, have placed in the hands of President James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, a platform which meets the cordial approbation of every Democrat in America, from what point of the compass he may have come. Who is now prepared to say that the Democracy is not a National party? The National Convention has proclaimed a creed so clear, so unequivocal, so direct that the man who runs may read—that the way-faring man may understand it. And now we ask the voice, the judgment, the verdict of the American people upon the approval of that creed which has just been presented to them. [Cheers.] Already our enemies have abandoned the issues which they so defiantly presented when they first entered the canvass. Bear in mind, my countrymen, that under the union of all the combined isms—Abolitionism, Free-Sollism, Know-Nothingism, Maine Liquor Law-ism, Women's Rights-ism, and all the other baneful isms—[loud cheers]—under that combination they were able to throw a majority into the present House of Representatives in Congress, which gives them the control of that Body. They elected N. BANKS, a Know-Nothing, an Abolitionist, a Free Soiler, a Maine Liquor Law man—a man who embodied all their principles, all their prejudices, and all their isms in his own person—him they elected Speaker of that House; he appointed every Committee in the House from men of his own color and complexion in politics. They have no excuse now for not having brought forward their bills and their enactments to redeem the pledges which they made to the people, and to carry out their professed principles. And yet they have not dared to bring forward a bill to restore the Missouri Compromise line—[loud cheers]—they have not dared to bring forward a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law—they have not dared to bring forward a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia—they have not dared to bring forward a bill to prohibit the slave-trade among the States—they have not dared to bring forward a bill to carry out any one of the pledges which they made to the people at the time they were elected. I ask you now, my countrymen, are you prepared to indorse men who have violated every principle, who have falsified every pledge, who have proved recreant to every obligation that honorable men could possibly have assumed in an election. [Cries of "No, no."] What excuse do they give for this recreancy on their part to their own principles? What excuse for not carrying out the cherished objects that they professed to have in view? Why not. If they are honest men, do what they pledged themselves to do? The answer is that it is not politic to do it. They say that it would hurt them at the election if they did what they agreed to do. Not politic to be honest! [Laughter and cheers.] Not politic to carry out their principles! Not politic to redeem their pledges! Not politic to be men worthy of faith and confidence among honest citizens! [Loud cheers.] Their actions show that they are conscious that they got their present position by falsification and fraud. They desire to play the same game until after the next Presidential election. With a majority in Congress, elected by Abolitionists and Know-Nothings, why do they not bring forward their bill to redeem their pledges? To prevent every man of foreign birth within the limits of this Great Republic? [Cries of "Good."] They dare not. They wish to coax and deceive some men of foreign birth to vote for a Know-Nothing candidate under the name of Freedom—[Voice: They can't do that]—in order that the men chosen by votes obtained from persons of foreign birth may be made the instruments depriving every naturalized citizen of his Constitutional rights. ["Bravo, Bravo," and cheers.] And if they dare not redeem their pledges—if they dare not carry out their principles when they have got the power in Congress, with what grace, with what assurance can they ask a more, a religious and an honest people to trust them again? Instead of carrying out their pledges, they now wish to ignore every plank in their platform. They desire to dodge all the issues, and in lieu of them to make up a side issue upon recent events that have taken place in the territory of Kansas. What are these events? They tell us that civil war, bloodshed and violence prevail in Kansas. Why is that? Is it the result of the Kansas and Nebraska bill? [Cries of "No."] Bear in mind, my countrymen, that the same law, the same act of Congress which created Kansas created Nebraska. Both Territories depend on the same organic law, and have the same rights and the same principles secured in their organic acts. And yet in Nebraska there have been peace, harmony, quiet, good will and everything that would gladden the heart of the patriot. On the other hand, in Kansas you have found a rebellion against the law—violence, murder, house-breaking, bloodshed, every crime that can disgrace humanity. [Cheers.] Why is that, when both are under the same organic law? In one Territory every blessing that a free people could desire results from the Kansas act; in the other everything that can disgrace free institutions has occurred. What is the cause of this difference? My countrymen, you will find the cause in the actions of those men who, originally opposed the Nebraska bill, and resolved and determined to render it odious by the vile acts which should be perpetrated under it. In Nebraska, where peace prevails, the Abolitionists have let it alone. Black Republicanism did not extend its operations there. Foreign interference was kept out. The people were allowed to regulate their own affairs in their own way, unmolested and undisturbed by any foreign interference whatever. In Nebraska, therefore, the true principle of the bill, the principle of self-government, in obedience to the Constitution, had fair play; and wherever fair play had been given to that principle, peace, quiet, happiness has been the result. On the other hand, in Kansas you found that the New-England Emigrant Aid Society, through corporations, with a capital of five millions, undertook to regulate the affairs of a Territory fifteen hundred miles off, and to control the liberties without respecting the rights, wishes, or interests of the people of the Territory. This foreign interference on the part of the Free-Soil, Abolition and Black Republican Parties, this foreign interference by corporations from New-England to regulate Western affairs, has created in Kansas—what every man had a right to suppose it would create—civil war, dissension, violence and bloodshed. For every drop of blood that has been shed, or will be shed in the Territory of Kansas, the Black Republican leaders are responsible. [Vociferous cheering.] It is a part of their line of policy to get up civil war there, and then make political capital out of the outrages committed by their tools and dupes, for the purpose of promoting their canvass in the Presidential election. What is their excuse for not obeying the law in Kansas? Why, they tell us that the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature are barbarous and inhuman. How many of them? The code of laws enacted by that Legislature composes a large volume of at least one thousand pages, containing innumerable enactments, applicable to every relation in life, and protecting every interest in society. And yet out of that long list of laws, relating to all affairs of human concern, only two short enactments have been specified as being either unjust or improper. Of those two laws, one relates to the question of Slavery; the other regulates the affairs of elections. And it is worthy of remark, and should never be forgotten, that under neither of those laws has any one case yet arisen, grounded on objections to them as being improper. No case, I say, has ever arisen, no writ has ever been issued, no trial has ever been had, no act of violence has ever occurred under either of these two obnoxious laws. Then what excuse is there for that violence? Why these men, these Abolitionists and Black Republicans, send out their agents there to get up strife and bloodshed to have the stories copied into Abolition papers here for political effect. Contributions are taken up for Sharpe's rifles, and to send men out there to resist the law. Preachers of the Gospel advocate Sharpe's rifles as an instrument of salvation, instead of the Holy Scriptures. [Loud cheers.] The pulpit of the house of God is turned into a recruiting-office for brigands to go to Kansas to stir up strife and civil war, in order that the TIMES, and the *Tribune*, and the *Post*, and the other abolition papers here may parade the horrors of the Border Ruffians. The men sent out by your BANCROFTS, by your SILLIMANS, by your THEODORE PARKERS, by your GARRISONS, go into Kansas, break into innocent people's houses, and when the Court issues a writ against them as housebreakers, and when the Sheriff goes to execute that writ, they shoot down the officers of the law, and rescue the house-breaker from the authority of the law. They protect him in his violence, and then talk about Kansas and the effects of the Nebraska bill. [Renewed cheering.] Every act of violence that has occurred in Kansas in resisting the officers of the law, has either been in a case of house-breaking, or murder, or a breach of the peace, or some other crime recognised as such in all civilized countries; and in all these cases the Black Republicans have been trying to protect the criminal from the punishment due to his crime. Hence it is simply a question in Kansas whether the law shall prevail or moral violence shall triumph. It is a question of the supremacy of the law or of rebellion against the constituted authorities. The Black Republicans, being in the minority, are determined to accomplish by violence what they cannot accomplish at the ballot box. And yet we are called on in Congress to bring forward some measure to restore peace in Kansas. My friends, I am anxious for peace in Kansas. I will do anything constitutionally within my power to put down, by every lawful means, every spirit of resistance to the law in Kansas. How is that to be done? It can be done only by making the criminal submit to the laws of the land. It can be done only by putting the house-breakers in the penitentiary. It can be done only by hanging the murderer under sentences of the court. It can be done only by protecting the right of the citizen in Kansas, as we protect the right of the citizen here. [There the Speaker was interrupted by the entrance into the crowd of the First and Eleventh Wards Bedouan Associations; the latter with band, banners, flags and transparencies, and escorted by active cards. Three cheers for DOUGLAS were called for, and were responded to with great vociferance.]

MR. DOUGLAS resumed.—My Friends: In the Cincinnati Platform you will find that the question which I have just been discussing, that of the supremacy of the law over mob violence and rebellion, is distinctly met. Mr. BUCHANAN, our standard-bearer on this occasion, has accepted that platform unconditionally. If, in the event of his election, which I regard as certain as the evolutions of time, we will find that strict conservative principles, peace at home, peace in the States, peace in the Territories, the security of life, of liberty, and of property under the law, will be the fundamental rule of the Administration. [Cries of "Hear! hear!" and cheers.] I cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of that great principle, the sanctity of law. We boast of our liberties, and we boast of them justly because we live under a Government of law. Wherever liberty is protected by the law, wherever property is protected by the law, wherever men's rights are protected by the law, there is liberty, there is constitutional freedom. [Loud cheers.] He who resists the supremacy of the law of the land, is an enemy to all free institutions. [VOICE—"Bravo."] The law is the guardian of all that is sacred of freedom. The law protects the ballot-box. The law protects the elective franchise. The law protects a man's life, a man's liberty, a man's property, a man's reputation—all that is dear to man in a civilized community. The great characteristic of the National Democratic Party is our attachment to the Constitution and to the law of the land, as the people through their representatives shall make it, and the court within it's jurisdiction shall expound it. In Kansas the Black Republicans place their hopes upon successful resistance to the law of the land. They don't confine their rebellion against law even in Kansas. They practice it in these States of the Union. They resist the Fugitive Slave law openly and boldly. Why? Because they say that they don't like the law. But is it a satisfactory reason for resisting the execution of a law that you don't like it? Did you ever see a criminal in the box like the law that consigned him to the halter? [Cheers.] And yet these liberty-loving men, these men whose consciences are so tender that they won't allow them to be true either to the Constitution of the country or their oaths—these men don't like the Fugitive Slave law, and hence they won't obey it. Whenever you sanction the principle that one man may set aside one law because of his love of freedom, you authorise and license every other man to set aside any other law because he may not like that. If, therefore, you believe in the supremacy of the law, you must obey every law as the Legislature makes it, and as the Court expounds it, and as the executive officers carry it out in obedience to judicial process. What reason do these Black Republicans give for resisting the Fugitive Slave law?

A VOICE—Higher law.

MR. DOUGLAS—Why, they tell you that it sends the negro back to his master. It sends the negro back to his ancestor? Is that the objection? Did you ever hear of any other objection to any law except that it sent the slave back to his master, where he owed service? If that be the objection, what does the Constitution of the United States say on that point? It says that any person owing service or labor in one State, escaping into another, shall not be released by any law or any regulation therein, but shall be delivered up. Every man, therefore, who is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law upon the ground that it sends the slave back, is opposed to the Constitution of our country, as WASHINGTON and our Revolutionary fathers made it. They go into the Senate and appeal to God for the sincerity of their vow that they will obey the Constitution, with a mental reservation that they will violate not only the Constitution but their oaths solemnly taken in the presence of God and their country to be faithful to it. If there was a hole in the Fugitive Slave law big enough to let every slave pass through, would not these Black Republicans say that it was the holiest law that ever was enacted under the Constitution? And these Black Republicans not only preach rebellion against the law in Kansas, but they raise the standard of rebellion here in the States of the Union. What is the distinguishing feature of difference between our own glorious Republic and the monarchies of Europe? Is not the difference in the fact that in Europe, in arbitrary governments, the will of the Prince is the law of the land—here the will of the people, expressed according to the forms of the Constitution, is the supreme law of the land. [Loud cheers.] How then can you preserve the great distinguishing feature of our institutions, except by strict obedience to the law as the people have made it through their legislators? I repeat, therefore, that the supremacy of the law is the great conservative feature of the Democratic platform as proclaimed by the Cincinnati Convention. But, my friends, I find that these Black Republican orators and Black Republican newspapers have already begun to shed crocodile tears [laughter] over poor, dear, humble JAMES BUCHANAN, because they say, the Convention erected a Douglas platform, and then put BUCHANAN on it. [Cheers.] I wish to invite your attention to the point whether that platform is not a Buchanan platform as well as a Douglas platform. I say that it is a Douglas platform because it has indorsed every position that I have taken, not only upon the Slavery question and Kansas and Nebraska, but upon our foreign policy. [Cries of good, and cheers.] That is true, and because it is true I enter into this campaign with heart and soul, ready to devote all my energies to the success of the platform and the candidates. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

MR. DOUGLAS then proceeded to show that Mr. BUCHANAN and himself had occupied for many years past, and ever since he (Mr. D.) had come into public life, precisely the same position on the Slavery question from beginning to end. Mr. BUCHANAN, when in Mr. POLK's Cabinet in 1845, approved of the proposition to extend the Missouri line indefinitely through Texas; as one of that Cabinet, he concurred in the justice of the Mexican war; and by his letter to the Harvest Home Celebration of Berks County, Pa., in October, 1847, he urged the extension of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30' to the Pacific Ocean, in the same manner as he (Mr. DOUGLAS) had proposed. [Here the Fourteenth Ward Buchanan Club, and the Richmond County (First District, Castleton,) Buchanan and Breckinridge Club, made their appearance, and by the music which accompanied them, and the cheers which greeted their arrival, interrupted for a time the course of the speaker's remarks. The latter club had a banner with the inscription:

First
WE POLL'D THEM,
then
WE FEED'D THEM,
and now
WE'LL BUCK THEM.

It excited much laughter and applause. Subsequently, and when MR. DOUGLAS had again resumed his address, he was interrupted by persons in the crowd underneath a tree hanged up to diminish the specimen of Young America, about five years of age, which had lost its way in the Park and wandered through the crowd. The youngster was properly cared for.]

MR. DOUGLAS continued his history of the Slave Question and of the Compromise Measure by which in 1850 the matter was supposed to be settled throughout which MR. BUCHANAN was either a participant in, or an approver of the measures which he (Mr. D.) supported.

He acted on the services and fidelity to constitutional principles of the old line Whigs, and, in conclusion, warmly counselled the maintenance of union in the Democratic ranks. You are now, he said, invincible, because you are united. You will now be victorious, because you have no discord in your ranks. You are again the Empire State of the Union, and I trust that the November election will show that in almost present, as you have been in times past, you are worthy of that consideration which the Democracy of the distant portions of the Republic have been free and cordial in awarding to you. The speaker retired amid tremendous and protracted cheering.

SPEECH OF HON. HOWELL COBB.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was introduced. He said:

FELLOW AND FELLOW DEMOCRATS: I will begin the few remarks which I intend to offer on this occasion, just where my distinguished friend from Illinois closed his remarks. I do assure you it is with a heart over-flowing, that I to-night extend to the united Democracy of New-York my sincere congratulations that once more your divisions are at an end, and that you present a unified front to the [illegible]

This union which you have formed, is one based upon principle. You have agreed to forget, forgetful of past differences of opinion, burying your personal discussions, and giving one to another and to all your fellow Democrats of the Union, your pledge of honor for the future, for your true and loyal adherence to the platform of the Democracy of the Union, as laid down at the Cincinnati Convention. We have come to rejoice that you are this

[illegible]

[illegible] union in NEW-YORK with more than ordinary gratification. Hymns carried joy into the bosom of every friend of the Constitution from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Their eyes are upon you for the future. They desire to see this union perpetuated in the kind feeling and energy of mutual confidence. Let every Democrat in New-York unite with every Democrat in this broad Union in the expression of that glorious sentiment: Fellow-citizens, we are again united. In the name which would strike a blow at the heart of the united Democracy of the Union, I am here with you to-night to ratify the action of the Cincinnati Convention, to exchange congratulations with you upon the successful termination of the labors of that Convention. I do so with all my heart. The action of the Convention at Cincinnati commends itself to the favor and confidence of every man within the bounds of the Party and of many without, who have for years struggled and labored for the advancement of the great and important measures which constitute the basis of the platform which was adopted at that Convention. How could I feel other than joyous when my eye ran over that platform and I found in every line and paragraph of it an indorsement of the great principle of Democratic truth to which I had devoted the best days of my young manhood? Not only was that platform acceptable to me, not only was I willing to labor in the defence of the principles then and there avowed, but I believe that the candidates presented by that Convention would be equally acceptable to the whole Democracy of the Union. Fellow citizens! who is your candidate for the Presidency? [Voices, "JAMES BUCHANAN."] Will it, in your opinion, be necessary to ask the question, who is JAMES BUCHANAN? Let the reply be found in the record of the life of a pure patriot and a brilliant statesman, whose name is associated with all that does honor to his country since he has occupied public office. The name of JAMES BUCHANAN is the connecting link between the generation which is passing away and that which is now coming upon the stage of action. He is one of the few men left in the land who can take a view of the history of these days to which every Democrat returns with a grateful recollection of the heroism and patriotism of the Sage of the Hermitage. [Applause.] Whether in the Cabinet, on the floor of Congress, or as a representative of his country abroad, his public life has been marked by the same sagacious wisdom, the same patriotic devotion to the Constitution, the same earnest desire to do all in his power to advance the prospects of the country, and elevate her among the nations of the world. Is it strange, then, my friends, that MR. BUCHANAN's nomination has been received throughout the land with so much cordiality? Is it strange that his nomination has spoken peace to the troubled waters of factious excitement? Is it strange that we look forward to his administration with a conscious certainty that it will give peace and quiet to the country, and stability to the Constitution, and permanency to the Union? I appear to-night before a people who are deeply interested in all that is associated with the permanent prosperity of the country, her quiet at home and her peace abroad. Is it necessary to argue to you that this peace abroad, this quiet at home, could be more easily obtained than under the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN? You are the Commercial Metropolis of the Union. This Union, while it extends its blessings to all sections of the country, is emphatically the mother of New-York and all her interests. Strike down the Union, and with it falls all your prosperity for the future, as surely as the going down follows the rising of the sun. Therefore, I appeal to you as friends of the Union, as friends of peace and quiet abroad and at home, to see to it that you have well considered the record of the distinguished services of your candidate, that your judgments are duly enlightened as to the promise which his past life holds out for the future before committing the fatal act of depositing your ballots against his election and in favor of men whom you do not know, or, if known, whose principles are destructive to all that is near and dear to every American citizen. Fellow citizens, who are the men and what are the principles at issue in this contest for the suffrages of the people with the combined Democratic Party? We know not who the candidates on the opposite side will be, nor is it material. It is utterly unimportant. Place the power of this Government in the hands of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, or any of his kith or kin politically; let men of their political sentiments obtain a majority in the Senate; let them have a majority in the House of Representatives; let them carry out the principles they advocate, (here there was an interruption, caused by the entrance of another delegation—MR. COBB remaining silent for some time, and then added:) and then, according to the principles they avow, pass laws which they are pledged, before the country, to carry out. They would repeal the Kansas law, restore the Missouri restriction, nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, and thereby ignore the Constitution of the country, abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and repeal all acts and measures which protect the rights of the citizens of the South. Tell me, honest citizens of New-York, when these outrages shall have been committed, when the rights of our sister States shall have been trampled under foot, when the Constitution shall have been trampled upon by these infamous traitors to it, what security shall we have for the preservation of the Union? I claim for the South no favors, no privileges, but a fair

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible] The Republic of old Independence and the Embassadors of Monarchies—The Ambassadress of Spain—The Last of the Bourbon Princesses.

PARIS, Monday, May 19, 1856.

The official journal of Saturday contains a decree which, after reciting words: "The Emperor returned home, yesterday, from His Highness the Prince President, and from all Strasbourg, will proceed to the birth of the Imperial Prince," the Siècle, (Republican) may apply to this, begin, by way of paraphrase, that what it is going to mention will not be charged to the supposed prejudices of certain Governments, but wants to know why the editor of the Moniteur places the Duke of Saxe-Ellenbourg before the President of the United States? The Siècle calls attention to the fact, that it has not even the diplomatic right of the alphabetical order. And it then asks why the Moniteur qualifies President Pierce with the title of Excellency—but not the other chiefs of State of American princes?

To these questions the Moniteur refuses a reply. But there evidently overlooks the fact that, with the exception of the Pope's Nuncio, and the Ambassadors, of whom there are only two at this Court—those of England and Turkey—all other diplomatic agents take precedence according to the date of their first presentation at Court; and that in like manner the reception of official notices—such as the one in question—are announced. Notwithstanding the importance, which is given at this time to Monsieur's ceremonies, how insignificant, in comparison with Napoleon, it is hardly to be supposed that the Court of Napoleon would place the petty Princedom of Saxe-Ellenbourg before the Republic of the United States on any such ground as this. It is, therefore, to be inferred that the precedence given to the Duchess of Saxe-Ellenbourg, in the present instance, depends on the priority of the reception of the letter so facetious, indeed, are diplomatists, in sustaining the principle of precedence, that it would be impossible for a violation of the rule to take place without detection. But the devices and the means sometimes adopted to effect this object are quite ingenious. Thus, when Mr. Mason arrived in Paris, more than two years ago, to enter upon the duties as Minister to the Court of France, Mr Seymour was acting as Charge d'Affaires. That gentleman, who, although young, had been long in the diplomatic service, and was thoroughly versed in the tricks of the profession, learned that M. Van Zuylen, the Minister of Holland, was to present his credentials and enter upon his duties the same day as Mr. Mason. The demand of M. Van Zuylen for his audience preceded that of Mr. Mason, and the reception of the two was fixed at 2 o'clock. But Mr. Seymour went to the Master of Ceremonies, and, without mentioning that his colleague from another minister was to be presented on that day, asked as a favor, for private and urgent reasons, that Mr. Mason's audience should be placed at 12 o'clock. The favor was charged without suspicion of the object, and Mr. Mason thus obtained precedence of the Dutch Minister at the French Court. The case of Mr. Seymour was legitimate and thoroughly explained.

In the order in which they now stand the Pope comes first, then the three Ambassadors, England, Turkey and Austria, (the latter just made,) then the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, in which the United States stand, I believe, the ninth or tenth.

SPECIAL EMBASSY TO PERSIA.

A certain amount of ill feeling seems to have arisen from the fact that Russia intends to confer upon the Prince Dolgorouki, who will represent the Czar at Paris, the title of Ambassador, while her other representatives at the Courts, who signed the treaty of Paris, will only bear the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. To bring into bolder relief the honor which is thus conferred on Persia, a French Legitimist journal, which has never ceased to show its hatred for England during the entire war, attempts to draw a distinction between the attributes of an Ambassador and those of a Minister, which do not in fact exist. There is pretended that an Ambassador represents more directly and more personally the Sovereign, while a Minister represents the country; that the intercourse of an Ambassador is directly with the Sovereign to whom he is accredited, while that of the Minister is with the Foreign Office. But this is not true. Both must transact all ordinary business through the Foreign Office, and both have the right to confer directly with the Sovereign on extraordinary occasions, such as the presentation of friends, the delivery of letters from sovereign to sovereign, and other duties of like character. But a Chargé d'Affaires can never approach the Sovereign but through the Foreign Minister, or the Grand Chamberlain, or Master of Ceremonies.

While Ambassadors do not enjoy special rights near the sovereign to whom they are accredited, over those of a Minister Plenipotentiary, it is yet considered a higher title of distinction by the sovereign who confers it, a higher title of distinction to the sovereign who receives him, he takes higher rank in the diplomatic corps, and his emoluments are greater. So that England has cause for jealousy in the appointment by Russia and Austria of Ambassadors to France and of Ministers Plenipotentiary only to her Court. It is the last and most complete triumph of the head of that family which was forever excluded by these same sovereigns from wearing the Crown of France, of the man whose accession to imperial power only two years ago was laughed at by these same sovereigns as a French caprice of an hour, and whose pretensions to equality were treated with disdain. He has not only changed their opinion in two years, but he has wrenched from them an acknowledgment of his exceptional position in Europe, and brought them in reality to the foot of his throne.

In 1848, Austria renounced Ambassadors entirely; now we see her making an exception in favor of Napoleon and the young Baron Hubner, the youngest of her distinguished diplomats. In this fact, and in the visit of the Archduke Maximilian to St. Cloud, some people see a desire on the part of the Courts of Austria and France to draw tighter the bonds of friendship which exist between them; but others only see that Austria comes begging for aid in her troubles in Italy.

THE PEACE.

In view of the consolidation of Napoleon's power, which becomes more and more palpable as each new event is accomplished, what are we to think of the force which the Count de Chambord (Henry V.) is playing in Austria? A German journal asserts that a considerable number of French Legitimists have lately made application to the Count for titles of nobility, and that these titles, or a portion of them at least, have been conferred! The Count is addressed as "His Majesty," and is treated in every respect as if actually on the throne of the Bourbons. Decidedly the traditional esprit of the Legitimists of France has forsaken them.

THE LAST OF THE BOURBON ESTATES.

The estates which the Count de Chambord possesses in France, in conjunction with his sister, the reigning Duchess of Parma, are in fair way to be confiscated by the State. These estates consist in: 1. A forest situated near Vierzon, valued at $120,000; 2. Another forest in Champagne valued at $80,000; 3. Several forests in the department of Haute-Marne, estimated at $1,600,000. Total of the estates $1,800,000, of which half, as before mentioned, belongs to the Duchess of Parma.

The Emperor, through the administration of Public Domains, is endeavoring to obtain possession of these domains for the State. Already the Count had lost the forest of Vierzon and that of Champagne; but he retains them by a loan of a million, made from his political friends, and which was placed in the hands of the administration of Public Domains.

But the most important suit is that which has been instituted for the forests of the Hauts Marie. If the verdict of the Tribunal of Vassy is confirmed, there will remain only to the Count the estate of Chambord, an estate which was purchased only a few years ago, on money borrowed with a view to political preferment, and which costs annually to keep it up, thirty thousand francs more than it produces. Thus the "Last of the Bourbons" is in a fair way to lose all his valuable property in France; for with the power in his hands, it is not to be supposed that Louis Napoleon will permit the most pretentious of his rivals to continue in possession of means which may be used against that power, to a greater or lesser extent. From the first to the last of the Bourbon kings, from the year 1589, when Henry IV. entered Paris, to the flight of Charles X. in 1830, France has been enormously plundered by this line of sovereigns; but now there is a fair prospect that this house will cease to exist, for with the death of the Count, who is childless and infirm, will die out the last actual possessor of the Bourbon throne, and with them all those ill-gotten property which this family has held in France.

THE STRASBOURG COLUMN.

The Baron Chapuis Dupin has introduced into the Senate a resolution which authorizes the Emperor to construct a monumental column commemorative of the fall of Sebastopol. It will be reared in the new Boulevard de Sebastopol, on the heights of St. Geneviève, and near the Pantheon. This new boulevard, in course of construction through the centre of Paris, and which commences at the Strasbourg Depôt, and terminates at the Barrière d'Enfer, a distance of nearly five miles, has been selected as the site of the new monument, no doubt, on account of its name. The column, like the Napoleon column of the Place Vendôme, will be made of cannon and other metal taken from the enemy, and surmounted with the figure of Napoleon III. The design and the cost are to be left to the Emperor's discretion.

THE NEW TITLES.

It appears now that if the Emperor is to receive the power of conferring titles of nobility, the Counts Walewski and De Morny are to receive the title of Prince, but not of the imperial blood; the Generals Pelissier and Canrobert that of Duke; while Bosquet and the other Generals of Division, at the taking of Sebastopol, will receive the title of Count. This is a more plausible distribution of the new honors than any that has been suggested.

THE PENSION FUND AT THE GRAND OPERA.

A serious decree has just been published in regard to the Grand Opera. This theatre, as you know, is directly under the control of the Government, and is conducted by officers appointed by the Emperor. A few evenings ago M. Crosnier, the director, at the moment when the artists had all collected for the rehearsal of a new ballet, "La Rose de Florence," sent for the entire personnel of the house, which numbers 500, to come into the grand saloon. Here the director read a new decree from the Emperor which restores the pension list of the establishment.

The decree is very long, embracing many details which would be curious to your readers, but the following are its principal features:

"The singers, dancers and personnel of the ballets are to have a right to their pension after 20 years' service; the chief of the orchestra, ballet master, chefs du chant, and chief machinist, after 30 years and at 50 years of age; professors, accompanists, musicians, chorus singers and machinists, after 35 years and 50 years of age; and all others after 30 years and 60 years of age. The services of the singers, chiefs of orchestra, professors, musicians and chorus singers will be reckoned from the age of 18; for dancers, from 16; and for others, from the age of 20. The retiring pension will be calculated at the rate of the 60th part of the average salary of each year's service, but cannot exceed the following rates: For average salaries of 6,000fr. and under, 3,600fr. pension; from 6,000fr. to 8,000fr., 4,700fr.; 8,000fr. to 10,000fr., 5,900fr.; 10,000fr. to 12,000fr., 6,700fr.; 12,000fr. to 15,000fr., 7,500fr.; 15,000fr. to 18,000fr., 8,000fr.; 18,000fr. to 20,000fr., 8,800fr.; 20,000fr. to 24,000fr., 9,000fr.; 24,000fr. to 28,000fr., 9,500fr.; 28,000fr. to 32,000fr., 9,800fr.; 32,000fr. to 36,000fr., 9,900fr.; and 36,000fr. to 40,000fr., 10,000fr. Each performance in the Imperial lyrical theatres will reckon as with those rendered at the Opera in establishing a claim to retiring pensions, but the services at the Opera must have attained two-thirds of the whole time of service required for establishing the claim. Any artist, employe or agent, wounded or injured in the service of the Opera, and rendered thereby unfit for further duty, has an immediate right to the pension. Widows of artistes who have obtained pensions will continue to receive them, provided the marriage shall have taken place five years before the cessation of the services of the husband; and also widows of artistes or employes who lose their lives in the service of the theatre. Orphans of artistes will also receive allowances until the age of 18."

THE INCARNATION OF ROYALTY.

Paris has seen within the last year more sovereigns, and near relatives of sovereigns, within its walls, than were ever before seen, perhaps, within any European city in the same length of time. First, the King of Portugal, and his brother the Duke of Oporto; then the Prince of Holstein, heir to the throne of Denmark; then Queen Victoria and family, comprising a Prince, and a future King and Queen; then the King of Sardinia, the King of Wurtemberg, the Queen Christina of Spain, the Duke and Duchess of Rochsau, (future sovereigns of Belgium,) and the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden. At the present moment we have as guests of the Emperor, the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, brother of the Emperor, Grand Admiral and Commander of the Navy, and the Prince Oscar of Sweden, Duke of Ostrogothie, second son of the King.

To these should be added two Ex Presidents of the United States, Messrs. Van Buren and Fillmore, and several Ex-Kings and Ex-Presidents residing here, among whom are the Ex-King of Westphalia, the Duke of Brunswick and President Rosas.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FETES.

More than ten thousand men are employed at the Hotel de Ville and at the Notre Dame, preparing those edifices for the grand fêtes in commemoration of baptism of the Imperial Prince. Yet it is worthy of note that the legislative bodies have not yet voted the appropriation asked for by the Emperor for that purpose. The baptism will take place the 14th of June. MALAKOFF.

Democratic Young Men's General Committee —Withdrawal of a Disgusted Member.

S. B. Noble, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Young Men's General Committee.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Having come to the conclusion that I cannot, consistently with my own views, longer act as a member of the Young Men's Committee, it becomes my duty to apprise the Committee of such determination, and also to inform them of the causes that influence my action.

I have always been, and still claim to be a Democrat, and have always labored and voted with the Democratic Party. It was my fortune a few years ago to be one of the delegates assembled at Rome for the purpose of settling the differences of that party and reestablishing its unity and power on a permanent basis. I cordially lent my humble aid to accomplish that purpose, and looked with much hope for a beneficial result. That hope, to a great extent, has been disappointed. The party remains divided. With that portion of the party who are denominated Nationals, I have never cooperated; from the other portion I now differ.

The political affairs of this country seem approaching a crisis. There is a deep-seated cause agitating the public mind as it has never before been excited since the adoption of the Constitution. That excitement in a distant Territory has broken out in violence and dissolution, little less than that of actual civil war. In the Capital of the United States, in the very temple of Constitutional law, and the sanctuary of American Freedom, the Representative of a sovereign State of the Union has been stricken down by the hand of lawless violence. The sacking of a border city and the attempted assassination of a Senator in the Capitol, are the works of the same day.

At the head of the Government is a man who was placed in power by the Democratic Party—and whom I assisted to elect—and by that Administration the murder and rapine of the Border, and assassination in the Capitol, are stimulated and defended. While the Democratic Party sustains and adheres to that Administration, or nominates and upholds for executive or representative office any of the men who adhere to that Administration, either in the Cabinet or the Customs, in Congress or out of Congress, I cannot adhere to the Democratic Party.

If we expect the institutions of this country to be preserved, we must elect men to executive and representative office who will not encourage but will repress violence—who will not conspire to destroy, but will protect and defend a Sister Territory from rapine, and a Senator from assassination.

Such has been the recent course of action of the Democratic Party, and such results have transpired, there is little to hope from the late nominations made at Cincinnati. They stand pledged upon a platform pretending in theory to be national, but intended practically to be sectional.

A blow has been struck at American liberty—its shock is felt thrilling from the heart to every extremity of the nation. While we boast of the security of an "American citizen" through all foreign lands as once a Roman was secure, to be an American Senator has ceased to be a protection, even in the Senate house. The Government of this Union must be committed to other hands, or our boasted liberties will soon cease to be practical, and become only historical.

I most respectfully tender my resignation of membership of the Young Men's Committee. Very respectfully, yours, H. S. LINCOLN.

ANOTHER OF THE ADAMS FAMILY.—Among the speakers of the indignation meeting in Quincy last week, young John Quincy Adams, the eldest son of Charles Francis Adams, grandson of John Quincy Adams, and the great grandson of John Adams, made an eloquent speech in behalf of the rights of freedom. It is a gratifying fact to record in these columns that we have not yet seen "the last of the Adamses." It is princely blood, and we hope it will yet be a prominent one wherever the liberty of man is assailed.—*Boston Transcript, June 9.*

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

REIGN OF TERROR IN Kansas.

Sumner (Map of Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

There is a Reign of Terror in Kansas. The prospects of freedom are gloomy. The Northern sympathizers are yielding to despair. Their only hope is in Northern resolution. If the people of the North command their Representatives to stop the supplies, unless Kansas be *immediately* admitted into the Union, they will fight and struggle to the end; but if the supplies are granted, without this proviso, they must yield to the overwhelming foreign forces united to subdue them.

The position of the Northern people of Kansas is one of imminent peril. The troops, the Courts, the Blue Lodge, and the Southern army under Buford and others, are incessantly employed in robbing and harassing them.

If Northerners unite for mutual protection, the troops immediately disperse them, and a party of Missouri or Alabama ruffians, following in the footsteps of the soldiery, plunder and insult them with impunity.

Every man who is capable of acting as a leader, is either under arrest or under indictment.

The farmers are forced to be idle in the field, for several hours daily, in order to keep up a watch for the approach of ruffians.

Scouts ride all night in several districts.

Missouri is marshaling her forces again.

Lies, malignant and innumerable are sent in legions along the border Counties, to exasperate the people of that State against the Free-State settlers and their political opinions.

A civil war or submission to arbitrary rule, to despotism on the Bench, military dictation and armed mob law, are the only alternatives before the people from the North, in this Territory, who are resolved, at all hazards, to remain here.

Gov. Shannon has been removed from Fort Leavenworth, and the marvellous Gen. Sherman has been appointed to succeed him. Rumor says Northern principles of fraternity are to govern the future conduct of Col. Sumner, on the contrary, was supposed to be favorable to the Free-State cause and to Northern men. "We mean to subdue you," said Donaldson and Harney was chosen to execute the threat.

Unless the free North does its duty, without a moment's delay, this threat will soon be fulfilled. Such is the belief of the Northern sympathizers in this State. Having stated it, and indorsed it, I will now chronicle facts.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT OSSAWATOMIE—

FIVE PRO-SLAVERY MEN KILLED.

Horrible stories are told in Missouri of the murder of five Pro-Slavery men at Ossawatomie. It is said that their throats were cut, and their corpses mangled and chopped into inches. Of course, the Free-State Party, as a party, deny Northern men and every Northern man with Northern principles in the Territory, is accused by the Border Ruffians with this imaginary and revolting atrocity.

It is stated that their houses were unbolted at midnight and the victims of this outrage murdered in their beds.

I remained a day at Prairie City, in order to find out the truth of this report. I send a messenger to Ossawatomie to investigate the circumstances.

The facts, of course, refute the Missouri version of the affair.

Five men were killed. There is no doubt of that fact.

Their names are William Sherman, better known as "Dutch Henry;" a father and two sons, named Doyle, and Mr. P. Brewer, a member of the House of Representatives of the bogus Kansas Legislature.

They were shot by a party of Free-State boys—at least I infer so, from the tenor of their summary execution.

These men have bullied and threatened the lives of the Northern squatters in that section ever since the invasion of November last. Doyle and his sons have been particularly active in harassing and assaulting the Free-State men.

On the day on which these men were killed, a flag inscribed to "*Southern Rights at the Point of the Cold Steel Army*," was hoisted over Brown's store. A Free-State man went in and inquired the price of powder. The man told him he charged ten cents a pound to Pro-Slavery men, but as he was a d—d nigger thief he would have to pay twenty-five cents.

Some angry words passed between the parties. Wilkinson then seized on the squatter, and told him that, as he refused to acknowledge the Territorial laws as valid enactments, they would give him a lesson to teach him what his principles would lead to. They said he ought to have been hanged long ago; and now, as they had him in their power, by G—d they would give him his due.

They kept him confined an hour or two. After dark they took him out, went down with him to the woods, put a rope around his neck and the end of it over the limb of a tree, and were preparing to hoist him up.

"*Stop!*"

The report of five rifles was heard simultaneously with this unexpected demand. Five corpses—the bodies of the Doyles, Sherman and Wilkinson—were soon stretched on the grass as soon as the smoke cleared away.

[illegible] and given the [illegible] supposed dead, was brought in [illegible] yesterday, in a critical situation. There is hope of his recovery.

Recruits are needed. Persons are leaving to attend their call hourly. They need horses badly. Many persons are compelled to stay at home on that account. Council and Locust are valuable horses! If they will, they will find many true and warm friends of the South ready to mount them and proclaim "Southern Rights" over the bodies of the Northern fanatics who seek to crush their rights in that Territory by midnight assassination and secret plots!

Mr. Fraziers has just thrown us the ball taken from the wound of Mr. M'Gee. It is greatly battered.

The following letter from a gentleman of Westport contains some additional particulars of interest:

WESTPORT, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

Early yesterday morning Mr. H. C. Pate, a commissioned officer under Gov. Shannon, who had taken some of the murderers at Shermanville, and was on his way to Lecompton, was attacked at Black Jack Point, by a superior force, and after fighting hard until 10 o'clock, having two of his men killed and four wounded, for the want of ammunition was compelled to surrender. During the fight, a large Santa Fé train was passing, and Capt. Pate seeing his men overpowered and failing, called for a volunteer to go to the train for help. A Captain Wakefield took the errand, but in the attempt was cut off from his comrades, was wounded, finally making his escape to this place. I extracted the ball and he left yesterday for Lexington. When the captive party were ordered to stack their arms, a Wyandott Indian named Long cried out "A Wyandott never surrenders," and at the same moment dashed through the party, under a heavy fire, and made good his escape, gaining Westport safely last evening.

General Whitfield having just arrived with the Congressional Committee, who are now here in session, started about 10 o'clock last night with 100 volunteers, to rescue Capt. Pate and party. Black Jack is 28 to 40 miles distant, immediately on the Santa Fé road. Capt. William Bent and Henry C. King and party are now encamped on the battle ground. A. G. E.

Mr. McGee, one of the wounded, now here with, in two weeks, be fully recovered. Another, Mr. Connelly, a United States officer, engaged in surveying in that portion of the Territory, is wounded in three places but not dangerously. We have a report in our midst that Robinson is desirous of keeping up a guerilla warfare until the arrival of aid from Simons, Lane and others. The laws are now regularly resisted and a guerilla system about to be established for the season. The worst accounts continue to come in from the Territories, and I presume there will never be more excitement in this country than is now existing.

Mr. Wilcox, of the steamer Genoa, informs us that at the time of his passage down an intense excitement was pervading the river towns and counties, and at nearly every landing numbers of persons pressed eagerly on board to gain intelligence from the Territory. He reports that companies were forming at Lexington and Boonville, and from other points volunteers, in squads of five to ten, were departing in wagons.

Col. Sumner, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, had repaired with eight companies of cavalry to the scene of the disturbances, resolved to take prompt measures for the restoration of peace. The remaining two companies of the regiment were left by him in garrison at that post.

From the Missouri Democrat of Saturday.

We saw yesterday evening a gentleman just from the scene of disturbance in Kansas. He represents the state of the country as truly deplorable. Nowhere was life or property safe, and robberies and assassinations were of daily occurrence. The Free-State men in the interior were starving, all access to the river being cut off by armed bands stationed along all the avenues of travel. Their cattle and provisions had been carried off in large quantities by emigrants from Georgia and Alabama, who commanded them at the point of the bayonet. On Monday evening last a Methodist preacher suddenly disappeared in the neighborhood of Westport, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that fatal violence had been used. He had been taken prisoner by some Pro-Slavery men, but nothing appearing against him he was discharged from custody. Leaving the town he was followed by a party of men, who, on their return, reported that he "had got into the river at a place too deep for him to cross." The impression was that he had been hung.

We learn further, from the same source, that the extra published by us yesterday, from the Kansas *Enterprise*, giving an account of a battle between some Pro-Slavery and Free-Soil men, absolutely in misrepresentations. Captain H. Clay Pate, who was reported dead, was not injured, and McGee, who was placed in the same category, was not seriously hurt.

The President to Col. Sumner on the Disturbances in Kansas.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 28, 1856.

To Col. E. V. Sumner, Fort Leavenworth:

I have just sent by telegraph, to Gov. Shannon, a dispatch, of which the following is copy:

Since my telegraph of this morning was sent, the Secretary of War has laid before me Col. Sumner's letter to you of the 17th inst. This suggestion strikes me as wise and prudent, and I hope that before this reaches you decisive measures will have been taken to have the process in the hands of the Marshal quietly executed.

My knowledge of facts is imperfect, but, with the force of Col. Sumner at hand, I perceive no occasion for the posse, armed or unarmed, which the Marshal is said to have assembled at Lecompton. The instructions issued to yourself and Col. Sumner, during your last visit to this city, must be efficiently executed. Sufficient power was committed to you, and you must use it.

Obedience to the laws, and consequent security of the citizens of Kansas, are primary objects. You must repress lawless violence in the Territory, in whatever form it may manifest itself. (Signed)

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

True copy.

R. V. Sumner, Col. 1st Cavalry.

Aid for Kansas from Massachusetts.

The Boston *Atlas* says:—"We are glad to learn that the Committee appointed at Faneuil Hall have a fair prospect of raising a sum that will be really useful to Kansas and creditable to Massachusetts.

"They have already a handsome sum in cash, and have the pledge of two reliable men, that they will give each $5,000, provided $90,000 are raised in the State. Let it be done. Let all classes contribute. Let the Free Settlers in Kansas have material and moral aid from Massachusetts, for the defence of their homes and their rights, by all lawful means, and to the last extremity."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Public Libraries.

The *Publishers' Circular* has the following list of public libraries in this City, and the number of volumes belonging to each of them:

Astor Library	80,000
New-York Society Library	40,000
Mercantile Library Association	40,000
New-York Historical Society	38,000
Apprentices' Library	18,000
Library of Free Academy	15,000
New-York Law Institute	6,000
Library of American Institute	7,500
Library of Columbia College and Literary Society	24,000
Library of Union Theological Seminary	24,000
Library of Episcopal Theological Seminary	12,000
Library of Lyceum of Natural History	8,000
Library of New-York Hospital	6,000
Library of Young Men's Christian Association	2,000
Library of Mechanics' Institute	5,000
Printers' Free Library	4,000
Library of College of Physicians and Surgeons	1,500
Library of American Bible Society	1,500
Library of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions	2,500
Library of American Bible Union	4,000
Library of American and Foreign Bible Society	1,000
Mechanics' and Clerks' Library Association	600
New-York City Library	2,000
Library of American Geographical Society	800
Library of Spingler Female Institute	2,000
Library of Eutgers Female Institute	2,100
Library of New-York University and Literary Societies	2,700
Total	337,200

The 11,749 public school libraries of our State contain, in the aggregate, according to the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, no less than 1,505,870 volumes. Nothing like this has yet been attempted in any country, if we except the effort made to establish libraries for teachers in France. There can be no doubt that, in small collections and general diffusion of books, the United States is ahead of any country in the world. The Paris National Library is said to contain 894,000 volumes; Munich Royal, 600,000; St. Petersburg Imperial, 446,000; Copenhagen Royal, 412,000; Gottingen University, 260,000; Berlin Royal, 500,000; and the London British Museum, 400,000.

Mercantile Library Association.

From the thirty-fifth annual report of the New-York Mercantile Library Association it appears that 1,783 members have been added to the Association, a number far greater than that of any year since the foundation of the institution. The number of withdrawals, 454, is the average of the last five years, whilst the accounts closed in conformity with the constitution have been somewhat larger. The receipts of the Association have been $16,994 86; expenditures, $16,863 29; leaving a balance of $131 57.

The Report says:

"The unprecedented pecuniary success of the lectures the past winter, resulting in a net gain of $3,499 86, has enabled your Board to carry out their plans, place the property of the association in complete order, add 2,604 volumes to the library, besides remitting to London $400 for the purchase of recent standard books, not to be procured in this country (and not yet received); also to defray the entire cost of the new Supplementary Catalogue of some 200 pages."

The total number of volumes in the Library is 46,336. Four hundred volumes have been ordered from London, which are not yet received.

The number of visitors to the Library and reading-room has averaged 190 daily. Each volume in the Library has had an average of nearly four readers.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks has more than one million of dollars deposited.

The total insurance of the property of the Association since the last annual report has been $15,864.

☞ In reference to the statement headed "A Vacant Pew" which appeared in Monday's Times, it is just to state that the worthy gentleman referred to returned the cushion to its old position, and sat upon it last Sunday more comfortably than before, [illegible]

The Carriage Hire of the Common Council.

How much per year shall be allowed to each member of the Common Council for carriage hire This matter has been again in the Common Council. The lower Board recently fixed the limit at $200 for each member, but in the Board of Aldermen, although the report of the Committee to reduce it to $75 was lost, it was finally, with much difficulty, cut down to $100, and strange to say, the Councilmen have agreed to this. The limit of $100 per man will, if all the members expend that amount, make the sum total $6,300, while for the year 1855 it was $6,764 25. This was besides the expense incurred by the Clerks of the two Boards for the hire of carriage used "for distributing books, papers, &c.," and for other purposes, which amounted to $1,568 85, making the gross sum expended by the Common Council for riding $10,890 00. Deducting the highest sum which can be reached under the new rule, we have a decrease of $3,190 00. But last year sixteen of the City Fathers did not expend anything, and allowing for the same honesty this year, the sum total to be expended would be $6,600.

That our readers may see who did all this riding, we give the following table, adapted from the Comptroller's Report of carriage hire for 1856:

Board of Aldermen.

Those marked with a * are no longer in the Board

Ward.	Name.	Sum paid.	Ward.	Name.	Sum paid.
1st	W. Speer	$50 00	12th	*A. Wakeman	$11 25
2d	*A. J. Williamson	—	13th	J. H. Price	45 00
3d	R. Moser	143 00	14th	John Kelly	131 00
4th	Wm. Baird	161 00	15th	O. Barker	99 00
5th	E. Hoffmire	22 50	16th	Thomas Cluskey	—
6th	H. Howard	162 75	17th	A. Ely	—
7th	Charles Fox	9 50	18th	D. Ford	—
8th	F. Voorhis	94 00	19th	Isaac Harriot	74 00
9th	F. Voorhis	94 00	20th	C. E. Tucker	89 75
10th	O. A. Trowbridge	—	21st	G. W. Varian	5 00
11th	J. R. Stoers	115 00	22d	W. B. Drake	202 00

Total sum expended by Aldermen.....$1,537 50

It will be seen, from this table, that three of the Aldermen (those of the Third, Sixth and Twenty-second) expended $970 75, being $45 more than the total sum expended by the remaining 19 members. And the sum expended by these three and two others, (of the Fourth and Eleventh,) being five in all, was more than two-thirds of the entire expenses of the Board. But what renders this matter the more singular is, that none of these gentlemen were ever known as hard-working Committee men, and that the City Hall Park is situated in the Ward of one (Sixth,) and immediately opposite the Wards of two others, (Third and Fourth.)

Board of Councilmen.

In the following list of expenditures of the Councilmen for the same year, the last mentioned fact will also be found true. Members not in the Board are marked thus * while those who are now Aldermen have a † affixed to their names.

W.	Dist.	Name.	Sum paid.	W.	Dist.	Name.	Sum paid.
1st	1	Henry Smith	$135 00	2d	22	John Hart	$0 00
	2	*Chas. Gannon	108 75	12th	23	Wm. Floyd	5 00
2d	3	Gideon Clifton	67 50		24	R. C. McConnell	264 00
	4	Wm. H. Dean	—		25	Thos. Cooper	206 75
3d	5	John Bennett	99 00	13th	26	*P. Barnes	157 50
	6	*Th. Healy	221 00		27	*T. Farmer	170 00
	7	And. Cassedy	210 00		28	H. Shevlin	31 00
4th	8	J. A. Jackson	123 75	14th	29	*W. M. Vermilye	—
	9	C. M. Barney	94 50		30	O. H. Byam	—
	10	*J. M. Scheer	28 75		31	*J. W. Jones	—
5th	11	*John Clancy	570 00	15th	32	*J. W. Bonney	141 25
	12	*M. C. Dauchez	612 50		33	*T. J. Moore	5 00
	13	*E. Kerrigan	261 00		34	*Thos. Dunlap	206 00
6th	14	*S. W. Brown	3 00		35	*M. Haskell	—
	15	*G. See †	664 50	16th	36	J. T. Van Ness	—
	16	*James Gray	213 00		37	*Wm. Bell	16 00
7th	17	*H. N. Wilde	216 75		38	R. F. Pinckney	16 00
	18	*D. Coleman	18 00		39	*A. Lambrecht	16 00
	19	*T. B. Ridder	16 00		40	*Wm. Traslow	—
	20	*E. Wainwright	69 50		41	*B. Gurney	71 25
8th	21	*F. Fox	—	17th	42	*J. T. Conner	—
	22	G. J. Boldt	179 50		43	Bernard Burns	99 00
	23	C. B. Cooper	9 00		44	*P. H. Carry	25 00
	24	*Alfred Brush	9 00		45	*D. D. Conover	200 50
9th	25	*H. Reed	13 50	18th	46	*John Webber	15 00
	26	*J. W. Mason	58 00		47	*C. H. Maxwell	20 00
	27	*— Purdy	—		48	*M. Baxter	5 00
10th	28	*Wm. Taylor	5 00	19th	49	*W. H. Hart	—
	29	*T. G. Van Cott	147 75	20th	50	*B. McCahill	—
	30	*Thos. Prentis	5 00	21st	51	*T. C. Wandell	215 25
	31	*G. M. Bedley	114 00	22d	52	*G. W. Jenkins	200 25
		Total					$7,070 75

From this it will be seen that eight Councilmen, from the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-third and Sixtieth Districts, expended $3,376 75, being more than the sum expended by their remaining 52 colleagues. The three Councilmen from the Sixth Ward spent $1,264 50, (nearly one-fifth of the whole amount,) while the delegation from the Fifteenth Ward, of exactly the same number, did not put the City to the expense of a single farthing. Two Councilmen who last year spent $600 together, are now Aldermen, and will probably increase their expenditures in proportion to their increase of dignity.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hannah, one of the Representatives of the British Wesleyan Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, preached in the Greene-street M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, a farewell sermon. He returned to Europe in the steamer that left yesterday.

Fires.

AT CORNER CHRYSTIE AND RIVINGTON STREETS.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the building corner of Chrystie and Rivington streets. It was caused by the carelessness of some tinners at work on the roof of the building. Damage about $50.

☞ H. W. Smith, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Cape de Verde Islanders, acknowledges the receipt, through James H. Hackett, Esq., of the following donations, viz.: from

Wm. B. Astor, Esq.	$100
Stephen Whitney, Esq.	100
James H. Hackett, Esq.	100
A Friend of Mr. Hackett	25
Another Friend of Mr Hackett	10
Mrs. Wynkoop, of Delaware	5
Total	$340
Also, not previously acknowledged	
John Nicholson, Esq., No. 40 Pine street	$100
James Leary, Esq.	100
Henry Dwinel, Esq., Geneva N. Y.	10

No. 176 Washington-street, June 9, 1856.

The Republican Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Too little attention has been bestowed heretofore in nominating a candidate for the second office in the gift of the people; while so much care has been bestowed upon the candidate for the Presidency, any stick has been thought good enough for a Vice-President. But, with the consequences of electing a Tyler and a Fillmore staring us in the face, we ought to be a little more cautious in selecting a candidate to run on the same ticket with the Republican nominee for the Presidency, than the Whigs have been heretofore. Many good Republicans have suggested the name of Gov. Reeder, as being a fit man in himself, and a proper representative of Republican sentiment. His nomination would be a double compliment both to Pennsylvania and to the free West; he is a more popular man, personally, in his native State, than Buchanan, and his nomination might make the Keystone State, now doubtful, certain for the Free-State Party. I submit the hint to your discretion.

AN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

Buchanan's Prospects.

From the Boston Telegraph.

The votes to be cast by the several States for President and Vice-President are as follows:

SIXTEEN FREE STATES.		FIFTEEN SLAVE STATES.	
Maine	8	Delaware	3
New-Hampshire	5	Maryland	8
Vermont	5	Virginia	15
Massachusetts	13	North Carolina	10
Rhode Island	4	South Carolina	8
Connecticut	6	Georgia	10
New-York	35	Florida	3
New-Jersey	7	Alabama	9
Pennsylvania	27	Mississippi	7
Ohio	23	Louisiana	6
Indiana	13	Texas	4
Illinois	11	Tennessee	12
Michigan	6	Kentucky	13
Wisconsin	5	Missouri	9
Iowa	4	Arkansas	4
California	4		
Total	176	Total	135
Grand total	296		

The Administration and the Democratic Party (so called) has recently become so completely identified with the scheme of the South to subvert the whole country to the sway of Slavery, that it has been generally conceded that the 135 votes in the Slave States above enumerated belong to, and will be cast for, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. It is possible that this calculation may fail, but we assume that it will not. The appro

AGRICULTURAL.

Receipts by railroad at Chicago last year.

Total	3,464
Total receipts for this year	5,919

Receipts by canal at Buffalo last year.

Total	1,012
Total receipts for this year	2,464

Receipts by canal at Oswego last year.

Total	1,012
Total receipts for this year	2,464

Receipts by canal at Oswego this

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, June 12, 1856.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in the City at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a week, payable to the Carriers. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscription, SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted.) One cent will be added to the price of the paper when sent by mail. Terms, $3 a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter published in the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ M. Siami is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

The Massachusetts resolutions in reference to the assault on Mr. SUMNER were submitted to the Senate yesterday, and, on motion of Mr. BUTLER, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up his resolution requesting the President to give to Gen. SCOTT the command of the U. S. troops in Kansas, which led to a long debate, and without any definite action the Senate adjourned. In the House a message was received from the President stating that no information had been officially communicated to Government regarding the action of European powers in reference to privateering, and the proceedings of the late Paris Conference thereon.

☞ There was considerable noise and confusion in the Park last night, but it was not of a kind, as may be inferred from the report we give of the proceedings this morning, calculated to make an impression on the mind or the heart, though it was decidedly touching to the ears of all in the neighborhood. The night was very favorable for an out-door exhibition; and, as extensive preparations had been made for the ratification meeting, the hubbub was not greater than might have been anticipated. But it was all over before midnight; and, save the trampled grass in the Park, nothing remains this morning to tell of the wild torment of the night before. Long before next November the meeting will be forgotten.

☞ A dispatch received last night from Chicago fully confirms previous reports of the condition of affairs in Kansas. It is stated that twenty-one Missourians, Carolinians and Alabamians had been killed in different engagements, and that several of the Free-State men had been murdered. The United States troops seem to be of no use in quelling the disturbance—probably from the inefficiency of their commander. An important rumor in this respect prevailed at Kansas City, that Gen. HARNEY was on his way to supersede Col. SUMNER.

☞ Neither the *Ericsson* nor the *Arabia*, both now due from Liverpool—the latter with one week's later intelligence from Europe—had been heard from up to the time of going to Press. The *George Law* is also due, with news from California and Nicaragua.

The North Americans.

A Convention of the Anti-Fillmore Americans meets in this City to-day. It was called by that large portion of the Delegates at Philadelphia, composing a decided majority from the Free States, who refused to submit to the trickery and dictation by which the Southern, Pro-Slavery wing of the party cheated the North into the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a candidate in the highest degree obnoxious and unpopular. They asserted, at the time, that Mr. FILLMORE was never nominated by a majority of the Delegates to that Convention; that the Pro-Slavery members at first pretended to secede, and thus provoked and secured the withdrawal of Northern Delegates, after which they returned, and, by putting their own men into the places of Northern members thus made vacant, they succeeded in securing the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. These declarations, which they sustained by proof, have never been refuted; and we have no doubt they are substantially true. The Northern delegates who were thus made the victims of the unscrupulous and dishonest chicanery of men who were in the Convention, not for the sake of sustaining the principles of the American Party, but to make it a serviceable instrument for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, *refuse to be used for any such purpose*. They saw at once that their Convention had been seized by an old Pro-Slavery faction—that the principles of the party had been made subservient to the schemes of Pro-Slavery fanaticism—and that by acquiescing in its action they would be making themselves accomplices in the high-handed and outrageous measures by which the champions of Slavery are seeking to give it a permanent ascendency in the General Government. Against such a prostitution of the party they boldly and promptly rebelled. They have been sustained in this action by the great body of the American Party in the Free States. In many of the States the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE has been openly repudiated by the Councils,—while in none has it been indorsed by delegates fairly appointed subsequent to the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Convention which meets to-day, therefore, may justly be regarded as the representative of the American Party in the Free States. Its object is to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. A large number of delegates are present, comprising many of the most active and influential members of the organization at the North. So far as we have had any opportunity of judging, the effect of recent movements in Kansas and at Washington upon the party they represent has been very marked. While they do not abandon any of the distinctive principles of their own party, they are evidently awake to the fact that the issue growing out of Slavery extension, in the public mind, overrides for the time all other issues. They feel that the highest welfare of the whole country *demands the overthrow of the party which is responsible for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for the outrages in Kansas*. And, unless we are greatly mistaken, instead of colluding blindly and slavishly to the narrow limits of their own organization, they are *disposed to unite with all the opponents of* the Pro-Slavery party, and thus inaugurate a popular movement which shall sweep it from power.

By what means they will attempt the accomplishment of such a union, we are not aware. Some of them, we believe, are in favor of nominating a candidate and adhering to him at all events,—leaving other parties to adopt him or not as they may see fit. Others feel that such a course might be necessary as dictatorial by other parties, and that it might thus prevent the union essential to success; they are accordingly of opinion that no nominations should be made, but that steps should be taken to promote concert of action with the Republicans and other opponents of the present Administration. Those who favor a nomination are generally inclined to select Mr. BANKS as their candidate, regarding his successful *canvass for the Speakership* as evidence that he would be acceptable to the whole opposition party. There are a few who favor the nomination of Judge MCLEAN and still others who are disposed to select Col FREMONT, in the belief that he would be adopted as the candidate of the Republicans also.

What result will be reached remains to be seen. We have no doubt that a union of all the elements opposed to the extension of Slavery would be best promoted by the postponement of a nomination. And we are quite certain that any course which can fairly be regarded as an attempt to forestall and dictate the action of the Republican Convention, will tend to disunion and defeat.

The Maritime Law.

As it is with a woman's letter, so is it with the last treaty of Paris. The postcript is the most essential part. The convention annexed to the treaty which regulates the maritime law is of far greater purport to the general interests of the civilized world, than the introduction of the Ottomans into the family of European States. Henceforth the rights of neutrals are introduced positively and irrevocably into the laws that regulate the intercourse of nations. This convention, however, is only the reproduction of a former one concluded some eighteen months ago between this country and Russia, and to which all other States were invited to become parties, as they are now to the convention of Paris. LOUIS NAPOLEON, in conjunction with England, endeavored to assume the merit of inaugurating a new era in maritime jurisdiction, and take the wind out of the sails of our Republic. But our priority stands recorded on the page of history, and we shall not cavil about a small matter like this. We are rejoiced that a great principle of peace, for centuries trodden down and left at the mercy of the stronger power, has finally received, though in part only, a legal consecration. England, which has hitherto been its most decided foe, has finally abandoned her pretensions, unable longer to resist the power of enlightened opinion, and the moral coalition of interests of so many other States. Seas of blood and myriads of wealth might have remained unsquandered, had England been earlier moved to the adoption of this great principle by a sense of equity and justice. More than one war has been waged by England, with no other object than to crush the growing trade and maritime power of some rising neutral. It is a fact which has escaped nearly all historians, but is well known to those behind the scenes of English politics, that the war so furiously waged by England against France in 1793, was not built so much on the hatred of revolutionary principles as on the distinct aim of subduing and destroying the maritime commerce and shipping of neutrals. The parliamentary debates and utterances of the press at that period bear evidence of this feeling, and up to this hour there are found both among public men like Lord DERBY, and public organs like the London *Herald*, many who maintain that the recognition of the right of neutrals is contrary to England's most dear and special interests. But the curtain has now fallen. Let what is past sleep behind it. As well, to use the favorite metaphor of the present Premier, turn back the Esce, a small rivulet bearing the proportion to the Hudson of a minnow to a whale, as revoke this great peace edict. What is writ we accept, but it is still incomplete. And there are reasons why the general tenor of this Paris Convention cannot be acceded to by this country.

It recognizes, after all, but partially, the one great principle that the ocean is not any particular kingdom's or person's private pond, and that no one has a right to wield authority on its prairie of waters. It certainly contains the provision that the flag of neutrals and neutral goods under the flag of an enemy, are sacred, *the contrabands of war excepted*. But in this small tail lies the sting. For the rights of neutrals we have ever contended as a most sacred principle, but this Paris Convention does not give an absolute security to the free and unimpeded intercourse of pacific nations, as it is not a sufficient guarantee to the weaker power from the abuse of any strong belligerent. As a rigid principle war does not exist for a neutral power. It does not concern it. Its commercial intercourse with the world does not cease and ought not to be interrupted. Therefore neutrals ought to move freely and carry on their business in the same absolutely unobstructed way they did previous to any strife; as, logically, neutrality is a continuation of a state of peace during war. This is the pure and absolute right of the neutral, though the opinion still prevails that it is to yield before the rights of belligerents. But the one may be termed of divine, the other of diabolic origin. This sacred principle of absolute neutral right we should wish to see inaugurated as a great international law, and then would for ever disappear all ideas of contraband or blockade, which, still maintained by the Convention of Paris, will always in times of war impede the free path of ocean and furnish irritating cause of strife.

English Hands and Spirit.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, it was, we believe, or some parson of that class, who gave birth to the axiom that there is something pleasing in the misfortunes of others to those that are in misfortune themselves. If this misanthropic dictum be true, there is that in the condition of parties on the other side of the ocean which must be immensely consoling to the Hard-Shells, and Soft-Shells, and Half-Shells, and various genus of shell-fish into which great parties here are divided.

In England political affairs are managed by Clubs as here by Conventions, and on the shady side of Pall-Mall, a kind of Lafayette-place of London, stand side by side two huge and noble buildings, where the wires that ring the call to political parties in England are pulled. In a small dark cavern beneath each of these piles sits what is styled the whipper in of the party. At his disposal are placed large sums of secret service money, and, if his party are in, the whole of the ordinary patronage of the Treasury, including the Civil Service, Post-Office and Customs Department of every portion of the British Empire, except the North American colonies, which some years since established their claim to the eating of their own fish. When a vacancy occurs and a candidate is to be nominated, the matter is debated in "the Club," the whipper of "the Club" consults and afterwards subscribes, and he is either adopted or sent forth as the candidate of "the Club." The interest of the party and not desert of the individual is always the directive guide, and many a poor PIERCE, *who has done the dirty work of his* set, has been thrown aside when it served their purpose, to make room for some stupid, but *respectable, old gentleman of melancholy pomp* like Mr. BUCHANAN.

Up to the period of '46, these two clubs were the great citadels and watch-towers, the Reform Club of the Liberal, the Carlton Club of the Tory party. These were the two great camps from which the war cries of party went forth, the ammunition was supplied, and the Generals were selected. The man who, belonging to either club, was not prepared to do battle at its bidding, was deemed a traitor. There were found, in both armies, many men of different facings on particular divisions not involving the life or death of party; individual soldiers were permitted a free skirmish on their own lance, but when the word was given to real battle, all were expected to be found ranged under the one or other banners of the two great parties of the State.

Up to the present hour, as a political power under Mr. HAYTER, Mr. COPPOCK and Mr. PARKES, the Reform Club retains its unity and perfection of organization; but, since 1846, its great Tory neighbor has been the scene of continued strife and dissensions. The Free-Trade proposal of Sir ROBERT PEEL fell like a shell into its centre, breaking it into two great and many smaller regiments, and, while the mass of the party followed the adventurous plume of DISRAELI, the whole of the eloquence and administrative talent adhered to Sir ROBERT PEEL, and after his death formed a party which held for some period, and still holds, the balance of power in the British Legislature. The consequence of this internal rupture was, that the great Tory Club presented the singular anomaly of having, among its members, the majority and most distinguished members of a liberal Administration, and absolutely cherishing in its own bosom a nucleus of strength for its opposing foe.

While Lord ABERDEEN, who was a member of the Carlton Club, and down to a late period a Tory of the most unsullied orthodoxy, was at the head of the Administration, there was some shadow of excuse for members of his Government remaining in the haunt of their early political affections. But on the overthrow of Lord ABERDEEN and the secession of Messrs. GLADSTONE, SIDNEY HERBERT, CARDWELL, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and others of that school, there was hardly a pretext for men who continued in office under a Government of purely Whig construction, remaining as members of a Club established to sustain purely Tory interests. Lord HARROWBY, Lord Privy Seal under Lord PALMERSTON, Lord MONCK, Lord of the Treasury, Lord ERNEST BRUCE, Mr. HAYWARD, and a few others of Lord PALMERSTON'S Administration, however, still retained their names on the Club list and continued their attendance at its social meetings.

It is not by any means agreeable for a party to play the pelican and nestle beneath its own feathers those who are preying on its blood and vitals night after night for its destruction. The murmurs which this matter from time to time awoke have at last gathered into shape. A motion has been brought forward for the expulsion of the delinquents from the Club, and the struggle of the Hards and Softs to oust each other from the Cincinnati Convention was but a light affair compared to the excitement which this contest excites in political circles on the other side. The mover of the resolution of expulsion, Lord RANELAGH is a politician of the Sickles calibre—quick in capacity, gallant in bearing, energetic in plot and unscrupulous in action, but he lacks the dignity and gravity of character requisite to carry a measure of the kind in an English Convention. Happen what will, however, the English public is sure of sport and a guard against the reaction which would otherwise follow the close of the great PALMER poisonings.

Homage to the Whigs.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* regards the two nominations of BUCHANAN and FILLMORE as acts of homage paid to "a great party which it is the fashion to call dead;" and it recommends the Republican Party to set springs to catch woodcock, by paying a similar act of homage. The Whigs, according to the *Advertiser*, can only be induced to vote for a man of letters, a man of science, or a man of business; and if the Republicans will resist the temptation to nominate a brilliant intriguer, or a brilliant talker, and select an Executive man, known to the community by other warrants than mere legislative reputation, why then the party that it is the fashion to call dead will probably vote for him. Probably the Republicans will do so; and, if the nomination of Mr. FREMONT by the South Americans, and of Mr. BUCHANAN by the Douglas Democrats, is regarded as a homage to the Whigs, it can hardly be possible that any man whom the Republicans will nominate will be looked upon in a less flattering light by the party it is the fashion to call dead.

Kansas and Scott.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution, in relation to sending General SCOTT to KANSAS, to take command of the United States troops there, was taken up in the Senate, yesterday, and warmly discussed. The resolution was ably advocated by Senators CRITTENDEN, BELL, CLAYTON and SEWARD, and opposed by Messrs. BROWN, of Mississippi, TOUCEY, MALLORY and MASON. The Senate adjourned without any decision on the subject. The proposition to send General SCOTT to Kansas, with power to settle the difficulties existing there according to his own judgment, appears to have occurred to several persons simultaneously. It was suggested by the *Albany Evening Journal*, and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, in a letter written early last week, in reference to the Kansas meeting *in Faneuil Hall*, says:

"I cannot help thinking that, if the gallant veteran, who ought at this moment to have been at the head of the nation, and who is still at the head of its army—whose presence has almost as often been the pledge of peace, in scenes of strife, as it has been of victory on the field of battle—could be sent at once to Kansas, with full powers to command and enforce a cessation of lawless violence and conflict, and to put down the reign of terror in that region, the dangers which now threaten the peace of the whole country might still be averted."

But the administration Senators profess to believe that the Kansas difficulty is "not much *of a shower*," and the only thing they recommend is to stop agitating the matter, when the difficulties will settle themselves of their own accord. But the greatest difficulty of all they will find will be to stop the agitation. It must be agitated until the cause of the agitation shall have been removed.

American Literature.

The last number of *Blackwood*, and the January and February numbers of the *Revue Britannique*, contain long and careful notices of PRESCOTT'S PHILIP II. of the most friendly import. The French reviewer, after alluding also to the labors of Mr. MOTLEY, speaks of still a third historian, who has, at this very time, given to the world a History of the Revolution of the Netherlands under PHILIP the Second, which he commends as a masterly production.

"Inspired by that kindly courtesy which he manifests towards all his rivals, whether known or unknown, in both hemispheres, Mr. PRESCOTT, in a note to his preface, acquaints us with the fact that an American author of great talent, Mr. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, is about to publish a work to which he has devoted several years of labor and research on the spot where the events occurred which he has undertaken to relate. Mr. PRESCOTT was doubtless ignorant that Mr. MOTLEY'S work would be preceded by that of a Belgium author whom it would be difficult to surpass. This author, of whom Belgium may well be proud, is M. THEODORE JUSTE, whose two volumes will leave very little to be gleaned by the most diligent inquirer. The simultaneous appearance, indeed, of the works of Mr. PRESCOTT and M. JUSTE, gives us the opportunity of balancing the one against the other, of pronouncing with more confidence our judgment on the merits of each. The plan of the American historian did not admit of his treating this subject in all the detail with which it has been developed by the Belgian writer; but both have conceived it in the same spirit, embraced it in the same general outlines, studied it from the same point of view, drawn from the same sources, and made the same use of the same documents. M. JUSTE has naturally discovered some Belgian documents which had escaped Mr. PRESCOTT, who, on the other hand, has had at his disposal a greater quantity of Spanish materials. * * * * What is most fortunate for truth—the only moral of history—is to find such harmony in the judgments of these two writers, who have studied and depicted the same incidents, one at Boston the other at Brussels. 'This book is the fruit of several years of study. I have spared no effort to render it worthy of its subject. My narrative, the opinions I express, the conclusions at which I arrive, are all the result of convictions which have been formed in the study of the original sources. I have had no other aim but truth, always stronger in the end than prejudices and parties.' Thus does Mr. JUSTE express himself in his preface. Mr. PRESCOTT, in his, speaks in similar language, which both are well entitled to use. The difference of their religious creeds puts in a stronger light their fidelity to historical truth. One is a Catholic, the other a Protestant; but in pronouncing judgment against PHILIP II., that sentence which has consigned to infamy the Roman persecutors of the early church, both have remembered only that they were Christians."

In England, Mr. PRESCOTT'S work has already gone through repeated editions, having been published in four different forms by two of the principal London houses. It has been republished in Paris in four volumes, 8vo.; and two editions of it have appeared in Germany. The German advertisement speaks of the work as for sale at Rome, Hamburg, Vienna, Amsterdam, Bâle, Paris, Turin, Trieste, Venice and Verona. A translation of the work into Castilian is also announced at Madrid, to appear in numbers. Considering that six months have hardly elapsed since the book came into the world, it seems likely to give as much work to printers and publishers on the other side of the Atlantic as it has done here,—and with a good deal more profit to them, we suspect, than to the author.

Beef in Fair Supply and Lower.

Our Cattle Market Report this morning shows a very comfortable state of things at Forty-fourth-street. The 2,479 cattle for the week (total for the City, 3,404) were just about enough to meet the demand. The rise obtained by the combination of dealers last week was lost, yesterday. Owners obtained about the rates prevailing for sometime past; butchers secured about all the animals they needed at fair prices, and the yards were cleared out at sundown, ready for a new supply from the country. The closing prices were considerably above the average rates for the day.

☞ We see by Quebec papers that the British transport steamship *Resolute* has arrived at that port with the first installment of the Crimean army. On the 9th instant, portions of two regiments (over 800 men) were disembarked at Quebec. The *Resolute* made the passage from Balaklava in less than 30 days—a quick trip considering that the distance is upwards of six thousand miles.

☞ In the Belcher & Jones alleged mal-practice case, the Judge (WOODBURY) charged the Jury at some length, and ordered them to bring in a sealed verdict.

Aid for Kansas Settlers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 11.

The Kansas Aid Committee have received, up to the present time, about $12,000 in cash contributions, including $500 from JESSE GUNDER, Senior. The Committee in Worcester have collected $5,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—1 Chamber-st., and 181 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 41 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

Mr. BRIGHT having returned, Mr. STUART resigned the office of President pro tem., and Mr. BRIGHT was again elected. He made a short address, citing precedents to show that in conferring the appointment on Mr. STUART he did not intend to execute an authority which did not belong to him, and which had not heretofore been exercised in similar cases.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SUMNER RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in reference to the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and they were read.

Mr. BUTLER said they contained a foregone conclusion, because they pronounced judgment before the subject had been investigated. He called it an insulting mockery for the Legislature to ask the Senate to investigate the matter after they had pronounced judgment upon it. He would say no more now, but would move that the resolutions be laid upon the table and printed.

Motion agreed to.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

Fifty-five thousand copies of the Agricultural portion of the Patent-Office report were ordered printed.

GEN. SCOTT AS COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS IN KANSAS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up his resolution requesting the President to give General SCOTT the command of the U. S. troops in Kansas.

Mr. YULEE hoped the consideration of the resolution would be postponed for a few days, as not half the Senators' seats were filled.

Mr. CLAYTON. If it was important that what was proposed should be done at all, it was important it should be done at once. He anticipated assault from the resolution, and hoped it would be adopted. The sending of SCOTT to Kansas must have the effect of calming the public mind.

Mr. BROWN opposed taking up the resolution, believing that interference by the Senate in the matter would be calculated to increase the alarm. He did not believe there was such a state of affairs in Kansas as to call for such an extraordinary proceeding. He was not willing to assume any part of the functions of the Executive, but would leave the *subject to the President. He was opposed to mingling* the responsibilities of the Executive and Legislative branches. If any difficulty should ensue, he wanted to know who is to blame?

Mr. BELL, of Tenn., remarked that it was not known but that a majority of the Senate were in favor of the resolution. He would ask the Senator from Mississippi, (BROWN,) who had said there were no such serious proceedings in Kansas as would justify this course, whether he did not credit the accounts daily received from both sides, relative to existing difficulties, riots and bloodshed? In view of these things, no Senator can doubt they demand immediate consideration.

Mr. BROWN replied, that to a very limited extent he credited the telegraphic accounts relative to disturbances in Kansas. He believed the greater part of them were manufactured for the occasion; it had been so heretofore, and was very likely to be so now. He was not prepared to cast censure upon the President, but the adoption of the resolution would be understood by the country as an expression of the opinion of the Senate that the President had not performed his duty as he ought to have done.

Mr. TOUCEY knew of no power in the Senate to act in the manner proposed, any more than would be possessed by an equal number of citizens assembled in any portion of the country. If Gen. SCOTT should be sent to Kansas, what would he do there? We live under a Government of law, and if the law power call a *posse comitatus* to aid in the enforcement of the law, was it supposed that Gen. SCOTT was to act in subordination to the Sheriff, as one of the *posse*? If that was the object, he did not approve of it because it was calling upon the highest officer in the army to go there and perform the very subordinate duty of aiding the Sheriff to make arrests and bring criminals before Courts of justice.

But, unless that was the object, it could only be that an appeal was to be taken from the courts of justice to the military power. If a case of that kind should arise, under the Constitution and laws of Congress there was ample provision, but the military power could only be employed in case of actual insurrection or rebellion, when there was combined resistance to law. But how many insurgents were now in arms against the Government?

He did not believe it would come to that. Let there be obedience to law, and all difficulty would cease. He objected to the resolution, because it was out of the ordinary course for the Senate to tender advice to the President upon a matter exclusively within his jurisdiction.

Mr. ADAMS remarked that the President has power to recommend to Congress the enactment of such laws as he might think desirable, but he could find no power by which Congress could recommend to the President how he should perform his duties.

Mr. MALLORY was opposed to taking up the resolution, and should vote against it in any form. It implied an indictment on the course of the President, and an indictment on the course of the officer in command of the military forces now there. He thought if Congress should cease debating the subject of Kansas affairs, all excitement would soon be allayed, and there would be no difficulty in restoring quiet in Kansas.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was not a little surprised at the opposition which had been so unexpectedly manifested to the resolution. He had hoped for a different result. It was proposed in the utmost simplicity of purpose, as a means by which the anarchy and bloodshed, now prevailing in Kansas, might probably be suppressed and ended. The proposition could do no harm, but might result in good. It was easy for gentlemen to say, that if all would obey the laws, there would be no trouble; but the point was, that in consequence of the frailty of human nature, there were always some who would not yield willing obedience to the law. The remedy was not adequate to the disease. If all would obey the laws, there would be no need of Courts, Judges, Sheriffs, or jails—but it was well known there were those who did not admit these laws were of such a character as to demand their obedience. It was contended they were fundamentally wrong, and therefore invalid. Here was the propriety of approaching the subject in a calm and temperate manner, so that these difficulties might be settled in the best manner.

Mr. MALLORY did not wish to interfere in any manner with those duties which especially belonged to the Executive, unless the Senate believed that the President had not done his duty. They ought not to meddle with the matter.

Mr. MASON believed everything had been done which the occasion called for, and which propriety would allow, to bring the unfortunate state of things in Kansas to a termination, and in this he was happy to find he had the concurrent opinion of the Senator from Kentucky. The resolution proposed Senatorial intervention to control the discretion of the Executive relative to affairs in Kansas.

Mr. CLAYTON cited a precedent, saying, in the year 1820, the Senate, in Executive session, having passed a resolution suggestive to the President to send a Minister to Rio, a Minister was appointed, doubtless, in consequence of the suggestion.

Mr. MASON remarked, that that case and the one now before the Senate were not analogous, and he thought the resolution might be productive of great mischief.

Mr. CRITTENDEN contended that the Senate have the power to make requests of the President.

Mr. SEWARD said the question to take up the resolution was a question on the adoption of the resolution itself. He thought he foresaw—although he might be mistaken—that a vote to take up the resolution was not equivalent to its passage; yet a vote not to take it up would be equivalent to its rejection. About the seventieth year of the Republic, and after a career of conquest and dominion such as happened to Rome, France, Great Britain and other empires, we have reached a crisis of new forms of difficulties, requiring a new responsibility—that of civil commotion, civil war. After alluding to the state of things in Kansas, he said: If you give the rights of American citizens, full and ample as are enjoyed in the organized States, to the citizens of Kansas, you may then expect peace, tranquility and prosperity in the Territory; but if, on the other hand, you say to them they shall submit to tyranny, usurpation and be disfranchised and subjected by force to obey laws which are unjust and tyrannical, laws founded in usurpation, then you have reached the time when you will not see peace and harmony prevailing throughout the Republic. To settle this question under the form of the Constitution has been my earnest hope. And as to soothe and quiet the public mind, and arrest the increasing degree of civil war is the simple object of this resolution, I shall give my vote to take it up.

Mr. BELL said if the people of Massachusetts and other States would cease agitating this question, the difficulties in Kansas would soon cease. The South said its institutions have been misrepresented until the people of the North have been misled to their present course. He contended that the presence of General SCOTT was not needed in Kansas.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in reply to the resolution calling for information regarding the action of the leading Powers of Europe relative to privateering, and the proceedings of the late Paris Conference thereon, saying no information of that character had been officially communicated to this Government.

A quorum was present, but many had paired off, and after repeated ineffectual efforts to procure a working majority, the House adjourned.

Pedro VIth Not to Leave the Country.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

The statement that PEDRO VIth is about to leave the country is doubtless incorrect. His friends know of no such intention.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 66 Broadway, four doors above Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as the cost usually.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as $1 per yard.

And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—At this establishment, No. 146 Fulton-st., the pub lic will find a choice stock of Summer Clothing, made in the best and most approved manner. Granite Hall is under the management of E. DEGROOT.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF STOCKING Bay Farm—Before's sale. We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of the stock of the late firm of BEFORE & BUNKER, at auction, by Mr. BUNKER, THIS DAY, June 12, at the Exchange. This well known farm embraces 400 acres of land, with 90th and 91th acres, and 100 head of cattle, together with the valuable water privilege on the Hudson River, now occupied by the firm. Parties desiring to remain on hand and purchase, and those desiring an opportunity for all desirous of making permanent investments or otherwise, the title being perfect, the sale positive. Maps and further information may be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S lock-stitch and high-speed Machines. The season for quilting, binding and for other profitable work draws at hand and now is the time to provide machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or for manufacturing establishments, are far superior to every other kind, can be proved by unexceptionable testimony, and in several respects. Our Machines are recommended for old and in error as on the small thread system. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either house in the city, at such below proprietors' prices, for the cash or short time. Orders from particular attention paid to the small bulk of the trade, which cannot be supplied. Apply at 204 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway and No. 1 Park-place, have, at great expense, completed and now offer to the trade and consumers the most extensive assortment of WINDOW SHADES, and are now ready to supply the whole trade with all varieties of material, FOR THIRTY PER CENT less than ever before sold. As some are offering goods at cost, we assure our patrons that we have not done so, nor do we intend to do so. Also, GILT CORNICE, BROCATEL, DE LAINE, DAMASK, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

Republic Fire Insurance Company,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all our business be made direct to the office, or through regular

[illegible]

stock of Summer [illegible] tracing many conditions and [illegible] also, forming altogether the largest stock of [illegible] Rooms. Owning up here over past season, we offer the best dress prices. H. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Powell Powder-Proof Locks, are an improvement upon all improved fire-proof and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. Sales at Grand Rivers, Ky., Mar. 15, 1856, 120 Water-st., New-York. H. O. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract these noxious effects and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. DARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HATS! HATS! FOR THE SUMMER.—NOW IS the time to call on LEARY and get one of his elegant Summer Hats; his Pearl Beaver, Cassimere, Leghorn and just the articles for these hot days; put up in the best styles, and sold at the usual low prices for which LEARY is celebrated, at the old stand corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—MRS. LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely make the hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its premature decay. For a toilet article it is very superior; it takes the lead of all others. Depot, 355 Canal-st., where it is known. Prepared by C. FADELIGH, Pharmaceutist. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, HAIR RENEWER.—The best and cheapest of English and French manufacture; Rau de Cologne, Lubin's and Low's Perfumery. GEO. B. HOUGH & CO.,
(Successors to Thomas T. Gross,)
Dispensing and Family Chemists, No. 289 Broadway.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.—THE MOST EFFECtual aperient medicine ever introduced, and the best for children; no family should be without it. Prepared only by GEO. B. HOUGH & CO., successors to Thomas T. Gross, Dispensing Chemists, corner of Walker-st. and Broadway.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!

Superb English velvet carpets, 75c. per yard.
English tapestry Brussels, 75c. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 20 Bowery.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Prices for cash or approved purchasers, or for cash on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150. Melodeons, from $60 to $130.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.—
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT by Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.

R. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. Sold at 16 a liberal reduction to the trade. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS.—LORIN BROOKS, manufacturer of fine dress boots, shoes and gaiters, offers to the public, at very reasonable prices, a large assortment of the above articles. Also, ladies' and gentlemen's boots and gaiters, at No. 126 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE JAPANESE SALE.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, will sell TO-DAY, that magnificent Canton Stock, worth 50c. Also, the celebrated Junk, and many beautiful and large Cabinets—each commencing at 10c. each.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John H. Pack, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio: sparkling and still, very superior; prepared only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Dunne-st.

THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST AND BEST Finished stock of Alpaca and drap d'été coats, pants and vests in the City, may be found at EVANS', clothier and tailor, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st. Alpaca coats, $4.

Reformed Protestant Dutch Church—General Synod.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UTICA, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church convened yesterday in this city. At half past 10 A. M., Rev. RAMSHORN WESTON, D. D., President of last Synod, called the body to order, and formally opened the session.

On the second ballot the Rev. FRANCIS H. KIP, of Flushing, was elected President; Rev. CORNELIUS VAN SANTVOORD, of Greenwich, N. Y., Assessor; Rev. JOHN M. FERRY, of Chicago and Rev. P. STRYKER, of Nassau, Clerks. A part of the afternoon session was occupied with religious exercises, in which Rev. A. B. MACKAY and Rev. H. D. GAINES delivered able and appropriate addresses. The Report of the Board of Superintendents of Theological Seminary was read—which stated that ten students had been examined and recommended for Professional Certificates.

The report of the Board of Corporators was also read—from which it appeared that ample endowments were provided for the education of students connected for the gospel ministry. The funds are fully invested, and with the new Theological Hall at New-Brunswick, the Church will be enabled to supply enlarged facilities for prosecuting a Theological course.

Rev. RAMSHORN WESTON, D. D., preached the Synodical sermon from Isaiah, 62d, 1st, which he presented clear and logical proofs that the unity and strength of the Church consisted in the personal holiness of its members.

At the opening of this morning's session the President announced the following standing Committees:

On the Professorate.—Revs. D. D. Demarest, J. Van Nest, A. T. Stewart. Elders J. O. Wilson and H. D. Ward.

On Synodical Mission.—Revs. E. F. Chapman, J. A. Todd, J. Van Wagoner. Elders A. Marshall, J. Romeyn.

On Domestic Missions.—Rev. Dr. Van Vechten, J. M. Van Horne, J. M. Ferris. Elders T. Jeramiah, W. C. Gray.

On the State of Religion.—Rev. Dr. Vermilye, C. D. Shanck, A. Lansing. Elders J. A. Van D. Lavan.

Overtures.—Rev. J. Van Vechten, D. Van Ulinda, J. B. Thomas. Elders E. Adriance, E. Jansen.

Accounts.—Rev. W. J. Van Doren, C. J. Shepherd, S. Bailey. Elders A. Watson, J. Snyder.

On Correspondence.—Rev. Dr. Knox, A. Willets, T. M. Peebles. Elders D. Westerman, A. G. Fonda.

On Education.—Rev. Dr. Gregory and Rev. Dr. Brett, LL. D. Elders A. V. Beekman, session.

Nominations.—Rev. T. C. Strong, E. Willis, O. Bronson. Elders P. Hasbrouck, D. Thompson.

Vacancies.—Rev. A. E. Myers, J. B. Ten Eyck, P. Stryker. Elders E. M. De Forest, W. Spader.

Examinations.—Rev. Harvey D. Ganse, J. S. Hilmrod, J. A. Berry. Elders H. A. Arden, T. Jeramiah.

Foreign Missions.—Rev. Dr. Wells, Elbert S. Porter, J. A. Collier. Elders L. Fenton, J. Ten Broeck.

The morning's session was mainly occupied in hearing reports, the chief of which was the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Rev. Dr. DEMAREST sent up an able and succinct history of the Foreign Missionary operations. This having been heard it was followed by a report, also by Dr. D., of the Board, recommending a dissolution of the present connection of the Dutch Church with the American Board in Boston. This report had been drawn up by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS CHANCELLOR, of the New-York University, and presented with great force, both of fact and logic, a number of weighty reasons to show that the Dutch Church was bound, henceforth, to conduct her Foreign Missions independently of any voluntary society. The reasons were briefly these:

1. Because the Churches would thereby become more directly interested in the work.

2. Because the Dutch Church was abundantly able to conduct her Missions alone.

3. Because her Missionaries would thus be brought into intimate sympathy and intercourse with their own Church.

4. Because, by a separate control, its Church would avoid entanglement with the various complications into which the American Board has been and is still likely to be further drawn.

5. Because the Church should protect her own polity and doctrine.

These, with other reasons, introduced in the progress of the arguments, indicate the Missionary Board of the Dutch Church to agree in a unanimous request that the General Synod would dissolve its present relation to the American Board.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a letter was read from the Brethren SCUDDER, sons of the late eminent missionary, Rev. Dr. J. M. SCUDDER, in which they presented an encouraging account of the Arcot Mission, and expressed an earnest desire for a stronger and more intimate union between the Arcot Mission and the Mother Church. The letter was considered as expressive of a hope that they would soon be brought into a more direct relation as Missionaries to the Synod, and, therefore, as favoring the plan of separate and distinct Church action in relation to the Foreign field.

Rev. RUFUS P. POSTER read a carefully prepared report on the Revised Liturgy, which, in behalf of the Committee, he laid before the Synod. The Liturgy, as revised, was made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At 3 o'clock, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Rev. Dr. KNOX preached the sermon, and Rev. Drs. ADAMS and WILLIS delivered addresses.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS read a report on the Church Extension Fund, which was accepted and referred to a special Committee, consisting of Rev. E. S. POSTER, Rev. Dr. VAN SANTVOORD and W. E. TURNER.

This evening—Rev. HERVEY D. GANSE preached the sermon on Domestic Missions. It was strong in argument, brilliant in illustration, and although a masterly production. It made a profound impression.

The number of Delegates in attendance is about 150. All the members have not yet arrived. Utica, the jeweled brooch on the bosom of the Empire State, is a beautiful city. It contains twenty-four thousand inhabitants, and wears a measure of urban elegance not far removed from metropolitan splendor.

VIR.

Election Riots in New-Orleans.

From the N. O. Crescent, 2d.

The most serious affair of election day came off at the Eleventh Precinct, on Orleans-street, in the Second District—the polls being at the entrance of the Orleans Ball Room, close by the open house. The affair resulted in the killing of three men, the perhaps mortal wounding of a fourth, and the wounding of several others. It was generally reported that a number of the Sicilians were scattered around in the neighborhood, during the forenoon, in the coffee-houses and other places, and that they were under the control of Ex-Recorder JAMES SIMMS. One of them, hilarious with wine, it is said, boasted that he and a crowd of his companions had been breakfasting and having a jolly time with Simms. Still, as their demeanor was quiet and respectful, no fear apprehended the bloody deeds they had in view. Quite a number of Americans, indeed, had collected at the polls in the morning, but no demonstration being made, they departed by degrees and left the polls comparatively unprotected. It was then that the Sicilians prepared for the execution of their hellish plot.

[illegible] a little before 12 o'clock, was [illegible] Sicilians; say- [illegible] out of house [illegible] across the street, with drawn knives and revolvers, and commenced an indiscriminate [illegible] at all the people in the house and in the crowd around the polls in particular. An universal panic and stampede was the consequence; the polls and the street, all the way from Royal to Bourbon streets, was cleared in a few seconds. The officers of the polls retreated unhurt into the rear of the building; whilst the people outside sought refuge, madly, in every direction, spreading the panic for squares around. The Sicilians themselves as instantaneously disappeared, shooting at, and cutting at, every person that came in their way.

By this onslaught, Mr. ROBERT TERRASSIER, the Clerk of the First District Court, was badly, perhaps mortally wounded; Mr. LEON CHARVOT was poignarded in the breast, not dangerously; and Mr. LA FRANCE, Sr., a citizen of the Third District, was stabbed in the shoulder and shot in the hand.

Mr. TERRASSIER was drinking with Mr. FABRE in the corner house adjoining the polls; hearing the firing outside, he ran out, and saw an acquaintance of his, a Democrat, with a revolver in his hands. He went up to him in a friendly way, to take the weapon from him; when WILLIAMS, the big Sicilian who raised the alarm, ran up to him, and stabbed him in the breast and in the abdomen with a bayonet, stuck on a wooden handle; at the same moment he was shot through one of the thighs, and through one of his arms. Mr. LA FRANCE was running for life, when he was shot and stabbed: he continued his flight, and took refuge in the shop of a bird-cage maker, on St. Peter-street, near the Coroner's office. Afterwards he went home in a carriage. He was not mortally wounded.

The news of the Sicilian onslaught spread like wildfire through the city, and infuriated Americans came running from every quarter. Vengeance was the cry, and the crowd started off in a frenzy after the swarthy skinned assassins. They visited their well-known resort, the *Hotel de la Marine*, on Old Levee-street, between the markets; but the Sicilians disappeared like rats at their approach. A general search was instituted, and finally WILLIAMS, the head assassin, with one of his crowd, was found concealed in an up-stairs room. Both met a terrible end; the latter was shot dead. WILLIAMS was perfectly riddled with bullets; and as he fell, the bloody bayonet with which he had stabbed TERRASSIER, fell out of his coat sleeve. The name of the other man killed we did not learn. A third Sicilian was shot in the street; he ran into a house on St. Philip-street, and died soon afterwards.

BARNEY &c.—JARVIS & SON, Queen Builders, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] Bleecker and Spring-sts., [illegible] Broadway, corner of White and Church-sts.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—1½ miles from Walden Depot, 2 miles to Montgomery, by good road, which passes through Montgomery village; two-story house, with 11 rooms, and other out-buildings all in good order; a fine stable orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains Dutch Reformed, Baptist and Methodist Churches, several stores, &c.; the place is surveyed in handsome shape and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at anytime. For terms, &c., inquire of undersigned, Montgomery village, Orange Co.

JAMES G. GRAHAM.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situate two miles south of Yonkers and the Hudson River station, consisting of a handsome Gothic style house, 30 feet front, two stories, basement and attic; contains all modern conveniences, is in perfect order, has been newly papered and painted, and is surrounded by a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let—adjoining the above, a small cottage, 6 rooms) with garden of one acre. Apply to JACOB E. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-st., Hoboken.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—2½ miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 18 acres very choice land, together with an excellent frame 2-story house, 40x30, with wings, cupola and piazza, carriage house, barn, &c. Magnificent water prospect, and surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and fruit of every variety in profusion.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, deceased, with 18, 30, or 85 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees in full bearing, and a vineyard of 1,000 grape vines in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. S. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from [illegible]

FOR SALE, House and lot No. [illegible] and 20th-sts., [illegible] 2d-av.—Every [illegible] convenient. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 56 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 2 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—All [illegible] the building is 81 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with [illegible] feet is necessary to carry on the building business [illegible] branches; the building can be used for any [illegible] facturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 164 East 25d-st.; A. H. HOBTON, No. [illegible] East-st., or No. 64 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CRAVEN, [illegible] East 30th-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—In Connecticut, with about 60 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees, a large house, built with fashionable stone, finished in modern style, on one of the most public roads in the State, one-half mile from railroad, with barn, carriage-house, sheds, granary and store, all in good repair. Building cost $6,000.

Also, a double frame house, with 35 acres of land of the best quality, with all necessary out-buildings—$5,500. Apply to R. J. THOMAS, No. 39 William-st., or CLARK & WEEKS, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York 70 miles; containing 275 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av.; improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the Broad Ledge from the Saw-Mill River to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 38 Walker-st., New-York.

BOWERY LEASE FOR SALE.—On store and Dwelling No. 196 Bowery, having an unexpired lease of nine years. Apply to RUFUS SANGER or W. A. HERRING, Nos. 144 and 160 Broadway, Assignees of I. M. Lyon.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story frame house, in the rear of No. 48 Jay-st., Brooklyn, 2 doors from Fulton-ferry; 20 feet front, 2 stories high, and in a fine neighborhood. Also, a lot on Columbia-st., between Wolcott and Van Brunt-sts., 25 feet front, 100 feet deep, and within 50 feet of the water. Also, improved water lots

New-York Daily Tribune, Thursday, June 12, 1856

NEW-YORK CITY.

...General Committee—Nominations for Surveyors and Sealers.

...regular meeting of the Central Committee ...last evening at the Republican Wigwam, ...the Executive Committee. A ...of miscellaneous business was transacted. The Executive Committee were empowered to make all necessary arrangements for a grand ...meeting to ratify the nominations to be made in Philadelphia on the 17th inst. The Executive Committee offered a resolve that the Committee of five ...ensued on the Tabernacle meeting, be ex officio members of the General Committee, and the resolution was adopted without dissent.

Mr. RADLA offered the following preamble and resolution, which, after some debate, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The National Convention of the Republican Party will assemble next week in Philadelphia to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States;

And whereas, The Republicans of this and of every other section of our Republic have a right respectfully to declare their preferences as a guide to their delegates, and as information for their friends throughout the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That while we gratefully acknowledge the services and services of our own distinguished Senator and Governor, we believe that the noble competitors who have been presented in various quarters (for President, and will cheerfully support whichever shall be the choice of the Convention, we yet believe and declare that Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT is the man best calculated, under existing circumstances, to unite the friends of Freedom and beneficent History. And that Messrs. A. THE NAVIGATOR, P. BAKER, Jr., of Massachusetts, is our first choice for Vice-President.

The Unopened Shaver.

During yesterday forenoon a partial search of the brig Bremen, the slaver captured in the Narrows, was made by Mr. JOHNSTONE, Deputy United States District Attorney. They found 116 sovereigns and an half-sovereign—in all some $2,700, good money,—and a quantity of bogus gold coin. Hid away in an old boot was discovered a parcel of manuscript papers written in the Portuguese language. A cursory reading of the same showed allusion to several merchants and others of New-York; and they will probably prove the means of developing some facts that will implicate certain parties as interested in the Slave trade. Five of Colt's Revolvers were also found, with all the barrels loaded. There was no overhauling of the cargo further than that heretofore made.

A thorough examination of the entire contents of the brig is to be entered upon to-day, at the Navy Yard, whither she was removed yesterday afternoon, under command of Marshal HILLYER. She now lies under the guns of the *North Carolina*, but in the immediate custody of Deputy-Marshals DAVENPORT and MAYER. The Captain and crew still remain imprisoned in the Kings County Jail. There has been no revelation or clue as yet to the owners of the vessel. Immediately after her arrival at the Navy Yard, a person came on [illegible] of Mr. COMSTOCK, Surveyor, to [illegible] vessel, but Mr. HILLYER, the Deputy United States Marshal, was there, and told him he could [illegible] from the Marshal unless [illegible].

How to Make a Fortune.

The following letter, addressed by an admirer to Mr. BARNUM, has fallen into our hands. If we put it in the Post-Office it may reach Mr. B. at "Long Island," his present post office address, a month too late to be of service, so we print it, inviting no one else to read it:

P. T. BARNUM, Esq., *Dear Sir*:—Where, in defiance of the remarks of nineteen friends, you recently parted the curtains of curious years in your restless persistence to get by post into a room with the light of a five ounce-vintage, and let all respect for your body come satisfied with the opportunity to gratify his zoological curiosity, and re-compose your dazzling efforts in its behalf. But the wild mane of the woods has long since gone to the planter, and so also, I am sorry to hear, has the successful reward of your efforts. Even your own wife has removed her affections from her old favorite. But cheer up, my dear Sir! Hope did not die out with the Scorpion [illegible], nor leave our shores with the Swedish Nightingale. Where can your eyes, man alive, that you cannot read the secret of the times? The whole island North is inscribed with the motto, "Go ahead!" Even the Yankees [illegible] "Go it, Barnum!" "Go it, you old Trump!" "Go it, you rum one!" They don't mean Tom Thumb, but the "chivalrous" Gallios of the Potomac, whose honest, Shakspeare's delight, as a prospective observer, "This is some of the fruit of the late appeal [illegible] Kansas." If I were you, I'd get [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] I'd not take too much for him! He shall [illegible] him!" So get ready a steam ship strong enough [illegible] and [illegible] with the 41 lbs of a purbilind [illegible] and if you can lay him, not dead at the [illegible] of the [illegible] you can [illegible] him! But take care to have the cage well ribbed and [illegible] with bone, in spite of the creature's means of escaping; and, moreover, keep gutta percha bindlesons out of his reach, as he has a strange propensity to "brain" most of the persons with that kind of weapon, when he can catch them unawares.

And when the eager curiosity of the "cowardly" North has been gratified, and satiated with a view of the brilliant points of this

"Child of the sun,

With pinions [illegible] to virtue [illegible]

[illegible] it can be safely compared with gallant surreptitious [illegible]—then, my dear BARNUM, take the prodigy to Europe; for assuredly the descendants of SIDNEY, BAYARD, and RALEIGH would pay roundly for a sight of this specimen of western chivalry!" And if you could contrive to entice the [illegible] of Queen VICTORIA to Buckingham by the gentle presence of Maid, Ward, Receiver Herbert, and Robert Wilson, my word for it, the whole orient would flock to your domestics. You may, however, safely venture the trip with the Carolina Caliban alone, for he would "dare" anywhere, the Police Islands not excepted!

VERES. SAP.

P. S.—It would not be amiss to grace your caravan with the [illegible] Little Giant and the [illegible] Georgian Ghoul.

"Hark, from the Tombs a joyful sound!"

V. R.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Esq., Receiver of Taxes, has commenced his work of decapitation. He last night sent in the following nominations to the Board of Aldermen:

Second Clerk—Henry Wilkes, in place of Henry K. Frost, removed.

Third Clerk—Casper C. Childs, in place of James W. Fay, removed.

Fourth Clerk—Wm. H. McLoughlin, in place of John S. Vrooedenburgh, removed.

Messenger—Peter Fargis, reappointed.

Alderman BROOKS moved that the nominations be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, but the motion was lost. They were then separately confirmed.

The Board, without doing much more, adjourned until this evening at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board met last evening, with little more than a quorum present, G. W. WARNER, of the Fourteenth, in the Chair. The Democratic meeting outside seemed to take the blood out of the Board, and the members, slim as they were at the beginning, soon began to pine away. After the reading of the minutes, a remonstrance against the extension of Sixth-avenue was presented; then another against the opening of Canal-street from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, praying that the nuisance might be abated; then a petition for a sewer in Marion-street, from Broome to Spring-street.

A resolution in relation to cleaning the streets of the Fourteenth Ward, which were represented to be in a very filthy condition, was adopted. Also, the report of the Committee on Wharves, in favor of concurring to award a contract for excavating a slip at the foot of Broome-street, E. R., to Isaac ORR. An ordinance to prevent the storage of fireworks within the limits of the City of New-York was adopted with amendments.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors met last evening, but their transactions were not very important. A bill of McSpedon & Baker for printing and stationery for the Register's Office, amounting to $2,604 25, was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

The bills of Wm. Rearding and two others, of $488, for arranging the papers of the Court of Common Pleas, were ordered to be paid. The same was done with a bill of Ex-Sheriff JOHN GRIMM for $2,992 for judicial services and supplies furnished. The Board then adjourned until Friday next at 4 P. M.

☞ The Aldermen Committee on Arts and Sciences, Mr. FURMAN, Chairman, met yesterday and decided to report in favor of concurrence with the Councilmen in appropriating $1,000 for the full-length portrait of Ex-Governor HUNT, recently painted by [illegible]. The portrait is designed to be [illegible] in the City Hall.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Committee on Law, reported in favor of [illegible] the right of custody of an infant child to [illegible] MARY BRENNAN, the husband, the wife, and Rosina BRENNAN, eleven months old. Considerable interest was felt in the case, as it was stated the husband [illegible] with [illegible] because he was a Catholic and she a Protestant. There was [illegible] to the evidence. The evidence occupied two hours, and was quite conflicting. The child [illegible] by the [illegible] of the defendant. The testimony showed that [illegible] the child in return. While [illegible] by her [illegible] possession, she had [illegible] by a Protestant Clergyman and [illegible] by a [illegible] the child had the job done [illegible] by a Roman Catholic priest. This was [illegible] in the case.

The Judge directed that [illegible] was not justifiable in leaving the [illegible] ordered to [illegible] the child into the [illegible], with the privilege to the wife of [illegible] when she chose. This decision pleased [illegible], but unpleased others. The child [illegible] to the child. Finally [illegible] and relenting [illegible] rushed to each other, [illegible] like child, and with [illegible] blessings [illegible], happy in the [illegible] possession of [illegible].

☞ Boys desiring [illegible] should not [illegible] windows upon [illegible] passing; [illegible] entertainment for [illegible] see it, even [illegible] until the noise of the explosion is hushed. It is contrary to law and very annoying to ladies, but as the boys rule now-a-days, and the police are not always visible, we suppose it can't be helped.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration did nothing yesterday.

The Marine Temperance Society.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Marine Temperance Society was held yesterday, at the Mariners' Church, in Madison-street. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Capt. EDWARD RICHARDSON, President; Capt. H. A. CURTIS, ROLAND GILSTON, MORRIS OSBORNE, THOMAS WARDEN, and Mr. WILLARD, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Chs. J. JONES, Corresponding Secretary; and H. P. HUNNEMAN, Recording Secretary. Twenty-five directors were chosen in addition. The Marine Temperance Society numbers over 30,000 members.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO.'S GAS WORKS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

MESSRS. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.—GENTLEMEN: A sufficient reason is given in the following opinion of J. P. PIRSSON for not serving the writ, said to be issued against us by the Circuit Court of the United States, for infringement of the Maryland Portable Gas Company's patent. We have waited a fortnight for it but, as yet, it has not appeared. Our office is No. 376 Broadway.

S. COATES & CO.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
No. 5 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1856.

MESSRS. S. COATES & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have examined, as you requested, a gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; ABRAHAM LONGBOTTOM's patent, 1852," in order to ascertain if the same is constructed in accordance with said patent.

LONGBOTTOM's patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, when said employment is in connection with a peculiar method of using the same. The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or works, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim in is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and of animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point, or where the gas enters the composition, the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, as long as no use is made of LONGBOTTOM's composition, no infringement whatever takes place. LONGBOTTOM makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact, he has stated that he was aware of previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.*: in the generating retort.

Neither the retort marked "Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as made by yourselves, has anything to do with the said patent, and either may be used with perfect freedom so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully, (signed,)
J. P. PIRSSON.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Below is a refutation of S. COATES & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced against them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article published by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s business where they were not known:

To E. R. Sprague, Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a *capias* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Yonkers to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned *not served*, and quashed on the 29th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,
ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private [illegible], churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Straw Hat, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, being of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 6½ inches high, the brim 4 inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face as well as additional firmness to the brim. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called 'the Hiawatha,' as being a light as well as a durable style of Summer hat. For sale by the case only. A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, April 4, 1856.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT.—I purchased 200 of Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETT'S "Infallible Fruit Cans," for the purpose of putting up different kinds of fruits. The result of my experience is, that I found Messrs. TAYLOR & HODGETT's can to answer every purpose desired. I found the sealing was as perfect and infallible as if soldered by a tinner.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, New-York.

TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 40 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.—The New-York world will very soon be seeking the shady retreats of the country for shelter from the blazing heat of Summer, but they should not leave the City too precipitately. Especially, it is necessary, before you go, to visit KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and replenish the stock of hats. Buy one of his Summer beavers, a straw or two, umbrella, &c. Go, and be happy.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointment is in New-York City, I shall be at No. 8 Plymouth House, No. 429 Broadway, from 9th to 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. All that are troubled with Humors, are respectfully invited to call. Advice is all cases gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FERRANDE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[illegible]

Panama Hats [illegible] of the choicest [illegible] from ten to fifty dollars.

A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The astonishing performance of "Ascot, or the Magic Star," is continued, and this beautiful theatre To-night is expected to be crowded to the second piece, in a list of not less than [illegible]. Those that visit this house can always get their money's worth.

[Advertisement.]

Three Summer Suits.....$9
Linen Alpaca Suits.....$6
Heavy Cassimere Suits.....$10
Black Marseilles Vests.....$2
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, No. 59 and 61 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Passing through the disorderly into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills by their action on the blood neutralize the elements of disease.

[Advertisement.]

☞ YOUNG LAWYERS would find it greatly to their advantage to have a general analysis of their Professional Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"THE RUSSIAN WAR."—BRUCE opens the Theatre formerly occupied by Buckley, at the Chinese Buildings, THIS EVENING, with his magnificent and truthful illustrations of the Crimean War.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Horticultural Exhibition.

The regular quarterly exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was opened yesterday in the Athenæum, and throughout the afternoon and evening the hall was thronged with visitors. It will be continued during to-day and evening. The display of flowers on this occasion is not equal to that of the last exhibition, which was said to be the best ever held in this county. The success of a Horticultural Exhibition in June depends in a great measure on growing weather. June is pre-eminently in the Summer, though it usually [illegible] the place between the two seasons, and in the present year it even stepped some distance to the north side of it. Plants that flower in the hot-house are now nearly over, while out-door growths are hardly in bloom. A flower, then, at this time is apt to be struck between wind and water, and to go down a wreck.

The prominent feature of the present exhibition was designed to be cut-flowers, but on account of the backwardness of the Spring, these are in the minority, and the chief display is made by Fuchsias. A rich variety of these are shown, trained in growth from one foot to ten feet in height. Two or three groups of blooming Cacti, several specimens of which are of rare excellence, are exhibited. The Ericas, or heaths, are present in large numbers, although many of the members of this numerous family could not be brought to the show. A collection of Gloxinias, and another of Calceolarias occupy a table together. The Pelargonium tribe is well represented, the chief attraction of which are the Geraniums of the household and the parlor.

Of simple plants, some of the most noticeable are a handsome specimen of Petunia, a Heliotrope, grown to a seven-foot tree; Veronica Lindeniana, Euphorbia Splendens, Calathea, an Esculent, with its huge green leaves; an Abutilon, measuring up fifteen feet above the platform; a Clematis Ardilla, with heavy clusters of red berries. But the chief curiosity of the Exhibition is a Resurrection Plant, which is made to perform singular experiments at a stipulated hour, with a crowd surrounding it.

Among the vegetables, we counted lettuce, parsley, asparagus, runbard, onions, peas, cucumbers, cauliflower, raspberries, mushrooms, and others. Fruits are not plentiful. We noticed, however, some currants, "as green as gooseberries," and some gooseberries which were as green as currants. Some plates of luscious strawberries completed the last night of the variety known as Schnieder's Strawvate; and we observed some bunches of grapes huge enough to remind one of the ancient cluster of Eschol. The cut-flowers comprised the usual varieties.

Prizes have been awarded for Ehrinias, Cacti, Fuchsias, Ericas, Calceolanas, Pelargoniums, Hybrid and Perpetual Roses, and for several highly creditable collections of miscellaneous plants.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

At the annual meeting of this Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—JAMES MCGEE.
Vice-Presidents—Frederick Smith, C. F. Hayes, Wm. Hagar, Jr.; Wm. A. Martin, Wm. Edsall, E. S. Slocum.
Corresponding Secretary—P. I. Ten Eyck.
Recording Secretary—H. H. Lord.
Treasurer—George A. Ball.

Masonic.

The new Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, "Long Island Lodge, No. 893," was duly installed in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. The following are the officers:

John E. Johnson, W. M.; John Mathews, S. W.; Wm. Magee, J. W.; Wm. M. Stone, R.; Richard Owen, S. D.; W. J. Buckman, J. D.; Daniel Wisner, J. W.; Jas. Rannegan and James Bennett, Masters of Ceremonies; George Martin, Tiler.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon in the County Jail building, E. C. BRAINARD, Esq., President, in the chair.

From a monthly report made by the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, it appears that there are 154 inmates—males 87, females 67. Discharged during the month, 119; escaped 1.

At the end of a few hours' session the Board adjourned for two weeks, without having transacted any business of general intest.

Fatal Accident.

A boy, 6 years of age, named JOSEPH YOUNG, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon on Fulton-avenue, by being run over by one of the City railroad cars. He attempted to cross in front of the horses and was knocked down, the wheels of the car passing over his neck and arms. Deceased was taken to the residence of his mother, corner of Atlantic and Bond streets, where an inquest will be held this day. The father of this boy was accidentally killed about two years ago on board the steamship *Alabama*.

☞ A dog, supposed to be rabid, was killed on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calender for this day: Nos. 1, 25, 41.

NEW-JERSEY.

Died.

At Trenton, N. J., after a long and trying illness, Rev. PARMELE CHAMBERLIN, of the N. S. East Conference of the M. E. Church, in the 35th year of his age. The interment took place at Mendham, N. J., the place of his residence, on Tuesday, 10th inst. Impressive funeral services were conducted by Rev. Bishop JAMES and Rev. CHARLES SHELLIS, of New-York, with the assistance of other clergymen.

Scientific School in New-Haven—College Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

An important meeting was held here last evening, with relation to the establishment of a School of Practical Science, in connection with Yale College. Prof. SILLIMAN stated briefly the objects of the meeting, and nominated as Chairman, Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT. After the election of the usual officers, Prof. J. D. DANA was introduced to the audience and delivered an eloquent address embodying much useful information on "The utility of Science and Scientific Schools." Their importance at the present day was very clearly set forth, and the speaker expressed the hope, at the conclusion of his address, that Connecticut might soon become the "University State," and that America would lay Europe under obligations to her by discoveries which her scientific men would make. As the evening was so stormy as to prevent a large attendance, the Committee of Arrangements were directed to request Prof. DANA to repeat his lecture at some early day. It was stated that a lot, on which suitable buildings might be erected, had been conditionally pledged, and that all which is now needed is that the citizens of the State show sufficient interest in the movement to encourage its prosecution.

College affairs present a lively appearance. Indeed, the Summer Term is the most exciting of the whole year. Probably the events of most absorbing interest are the biennial examinations of the Senior and Sophomore Classes. That of the Senior Class is now in progress. The election for officers of the different Literary Societies also claims a good share of attention. Particular importance is attached to this election, inasmuch as the officers now chosen are to conduct their respective societies through the dangers of an electioneering campaign. A new class is soon to appear upon the stage, and of course its members are made the objects of particular attention, until they have decided whether to pursue their college course under the auspices of "Linonia," or the "Brothers in Unity." The contests for the honors in the gift of these societies are often quite exciting, and give rise to as much wire-pulling, on a small scale, as Cincinnati and Philadelphia Conventions. Coalitions and counter coalitions must be formed; the different leaders must bring their forces into rank, &c. Last evening the "Brothers in Unity" held their election, which resulted as follows: President, CYRUS NORTHROP, Stonefield, Conn; Vice-President, J. P. BUCKLAND, Chicago Falls, Mass.; Secretary, C. H. WOODRUFF, New-York City; Assistant Librarian, W. E. ALEXANDER; Vice-Secretary, F. LAMBERT, Waterbury, Conn.

The election in Linonia is to come off next Wednesday night. No sooner is [illegible] of the carpet than a "Wooden Spoon Exhibition" follows; the jubilee of those who are not fortunate enough to receive an appointment which permits them to appear at [illegible] exhibition. Wednesday, the 18th, the graduating class are presented to the President, and [illegible] listening to an oration and poem, from [illegible] born of their class appointed by [illegible] their respective duties, they hold a farewell meeting and separate, not to come together again until after [illegible] before commencement. These two Juniors are supposed to become Seniors; Sophomores [illegible] on the joviality of Juniors, and Freshmen [illegible] assume the dignity of Sophomores. The latter [illegible] express their joy at this important event in their college life, hold a "Paw Wow" on the evening of Presentation Day. In the meantime Sophomores are absorbed in their Biennial examination, from which they emerge in time to escape the exercises of Commencement Day, which, by this time, they are prepared to pronounce a decided "bore." Wednesday morning, July 30, is devoted to the Alumni meeting. The evening of the same day the Phi Beta Kappa oration is pronounced. This year it is to be delivered by Prof. W. G. T. SHEDD, of Andover, and July 31, (Thursday,) the commencement exercises take place. Such is the calendar of the term.

No indignation meeting with reference to the assault on Mr. SUMNER has yet been held by the students exclusively. Several of the professors and students have, however, spoken at the meetings held in the city. Those who dare attempt to defend BROOKS are very few. Mr. SUMNER, by the way, was appointed as Professor SHEDD's substitute, should the latter be unable to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa at the coming Commencement.

W——s

Tragic Affair in Florence, Ga.—A Toll-Gate the Cause.

A correspondent of the *Columbus Sentinel*, writing from Glenville, Ala., 3d inst., gives particulars of a terrible assault made by a party of men residing in the neighborhood of Jernigan on a number of citizens passing from Florence, Georgia, to their homes. For some years MATTHEW AVERITT, Sr., has been keeping a ferry at Florence, on the Chattahoochee River, without a charter from the State of Georgia. In 1853 the road leading to the ferry was closed, whereupon AVERITT erected a toll-gate across the Florence road on the Alabama side, and demanded and collected the same toll as he would have received at the ferry.

Many persons have paid the toll and many have refused to do so, and citizens on both sides of the river had become very much excited. On Monday, several of AVERITT's relatives and his overseer, armed themselves with double-barreled guns and proceeded to the gate to guard it. Upon their arrival, they secreted themselves behind a fence in an adjoining field. Soon after they arrived there, NATHANIEL ROACH, with his son 5 years old, ROBERT WARLICK, SAMUEL DRIGGERS, and a man named BYRD, arrived at the gate and were about to pass through, when the men fired on them from their place of concealment. At the first fire Mr. ROACH's little boy was wounded in the neck and body—supposed to be mortally. BYRD was also shot down—mortally wounded.

A letter from Florence, states that five more men passed AVERITT's gate on Monday night about dark, and on arriving at Hill's Ferry, got into the flat to cross the river. Soon after they had pushed into the stream they were fired on by some persons concealed in the bushes on the bank, and were severely wounded. The persons shot were some gentlemen from Georgia, who had volunteered to escort Mr. ROACH, with his wounded child, home, and were attacked on their return. Later intelligence states there were eight men on the flat when fired on; seven were wounded—one thought to be mortally. Some arrests have been made, and a large body of citizens are in pursuit of the balance of the party. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense.

The Weather and the Crops.

NEW-YORK.

In this locality the weather has been quite variable during the week, and has had more or less of an injurious influence on the growing crops. Wheat and grass have alone derived some benefit from the extreme variations in temperature, while corn and fruit have been adversely affected thereby. We hear from Long Island, that "the heavy rains this past few days will keep us back with farmer's work. Our Winter wheat, generally speaking, looks well, and grass, the main crop of our section, is looking unusually fine. Corn is backward, owing to the cool weather and rains, but a few warm days will set us right in this respect. Apples look well, as also pears; but our crop of plums will fall very short, the most having blasted. Potatoes are coming on, and the early prospect is good. We have still among us quite a quantity of old potatoes, and nearly all our last year's crop of wheat—but little of it having been sold, owing to the low price offered (only $2) last Winter, and nearly all of our last crop of corn."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The York (Pa.) *Pennsylvanian*, of the 7th inst., says that "the heat and dryness have had an unfavorable effect on corn and potatoes, which are far back in this county. The soil is completely parched, and vegetation and fruit are consequently suffering for want of rain. On Thursday much rain fell in Wrightsville and vicinity, but we have had none here. Very many of our farmers have been obliged to plant their corn a second time, it having rotted on the first occasion. We have no promise of a heavy crop of grain. Some of the wheat is beginning to bloom; the rye blossomed two weeks ago. This (Friday) morning it is raining, and the prospect is that the rain will continue."

The Strasburg (Pa.) *Bee*, of the 7th inst., says that "the Wheat crop, which was unusually promising in this county a few weeks since, is now drooping in many places, being attacked with the fly and joint-worm. We are informed that some fields of late sown wheat will most probably be utterly destroyed. In many fields the wheat has assumed a yellow color at the root. Thus far the season has been unfavorable to corn. In many instances the seed rotted in the ground, or was injured in the kernel by the severe Winter, and planting had to be done two or three times, and yet it is not certain that the last seed planted will germinate."

MARYLAND.

Our Maryland exchanges nearly all speak of the appearance of the fly in the wheat. The Annapolis *Republican* says the fly is destroying the wheat crop in some parts, particularly on the north side of Severn.

The *Eastern Gazette* says: We hear complaints in all parts of the destruction by the fly. Fields, that three weeks since held fair to give a good yield, have been almost destroyed; wheat far advanced alone escapes the havoc.

The Elkton *Democrat* says of the corn: "We hear much complaint that the corn has not come up well. In some instances it has rotted in the ground, and our farmers have to do an unusual amount of replanting. The season has been very cold and unfavorable."

The Baltimore *Sun*, of the 23d inst., says: "There is universal testimony from the country that the prospect of the growing crops is exceedingly flattering, and that, with an ordinary season, a very large harvest will be collected. The indications respecting fruit are not so favorable. Some crops are likely to be an average, or perhaps above it; these are the hardest classes, such as apples, pears, and perhaps lighter fruits. But peaches, the choice and favorite produce of the Autumn, are said to have very generally suffered under the severity of the Winter, and will probably be very scarce. Many grape vines, we learn, have also perished, and the same fate has befallen an occasional bush and tree of almost all the varieties of the orchard and garden."

The Leonardstown (Md.) *Beacon* gives a gloomy account of the tobacco, oats, wheat and corn crops of that county (St. Mary's). In one district it is said there are one thousand bushels of seed wheat that will not yield as much as was seeded.

The Townstown *Advocate* says that "some farmers in this vicinity who, two weeks ago, had ample promise of abundant crops, now say that from one-fourth to one-half of their wheat stalks contain the little pest. If this thing is general, we may not have such large crops or low prices as might have been anticipated."

VIRGINIA.

The Piedmont *Whig*, of the 7th inst., says that "we are fearful that the wheat crop in this county will be a short one. True, some fields look well, but a great deal has been destroyed by the fly and joint-worm. In the lower end, rye will prove almost a failure; and many farmers have planted corn a third time without being able to obtain a 'stand.'"

The Charlottesville *Advocate* says: "With the exception of the wheat crop, which is very good, the prospect of all other crops in our section are very slim. The drouth, which has lasted for many weeks, has materially injured the oats, and afforded no opportunity of planting tobacco. There are serious fears expressed that there are not enough tobacco plants in the county to supply the ordinary demand, even should there occur a season for transplanting."

OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that "the wheat in all parts of the country looks exceedingly well, leaving the croakers for short crops a poor sympathy. besides there seems to be an abundance of every kind of produce in the country, which has not yet found a foreign market, and which will have the effect of bringing the prices down even a shade lower than they have heretofore been."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 10, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., DAVID URI, M. D., to LOUISA MACALESTER, daughter of the late Rufus L. Nevins.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. TURNBULL, to Miss JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. James Chrystie, Rev. ROSWELL R. GARRISON, of Iowa, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Hamilton Bleecker, of this City.

In Jersey